Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 6 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About		Steamers.		Tons.
10th	Jan.	Morea	..	10890
17th	,,	Nellore†	..	8895
24th	,,	Kashgar †	..	8340
31st	,,	Malta	..	6084
7th	Feb.	Nyanza	..	6695

†The Kashgar is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About		Steamers		Tons	
8th	Jan.	Hola	..	5257	To Japan.
16th	,,	Diwara	..	6378	To China.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers		
8th	Jan.	Chakla	..	Karachi Via Ports
8th	,,	Barjora	..	Busreh via Karachi. Noon
8th	,,	Lima	..	Karachi direct 1 P. M.
15th	,,	Tarcba	..	E. & S. Africa via Marmugoa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	6881	24th Dec	10th Jan.
Suki Maru	M. Matsuyama	2 63	1st Jan.	9th Jan.
Kasugon Maru*	S. Iriye	6050	26th Dec.	12th Jan.
Yosemi Maru	G. Matsushita	8358	1st Jan.	11th Jan.
Mwah Wu	G. Usui	4249	10th Jan.	21st Jan.
Tensho Maru	...	8186	14th Jan.	25th Jan.
Shinryu Maru	S. Meri	2176	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar	K. Shimizu	2721	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight appl. to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
"Kotoku Maru"	S. Wakatake	9th Dec.	8th Jan.	Japan
Saigon Maru.	J. Kondo	23rd Dec	10th Jan.	Japan
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	2nd Dec.	12th Jan.	Japan
Kasado Maru	S. Kawada	30th Dec.	8th Jan.	Japan
Kosoku Maru	F. Amise	4th Jan.	9th Jan.	Japan
Yakumo Maru	I. Saito	7th Jan.	16th Jan.	Japan
Ganges Maru	M. O'mto	18th Jan.	25th Jan.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	19,29,592	8	5

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur Cantt.	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialk.
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lahore City	Umballa City
Kapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved drawers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

		Rs.
Capital	Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve	Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which will be allowed does not come to Rs 3 per year
FIXED DEPOSITS
Receive for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,915,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Hingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. AIZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Kareaks
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Samarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

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LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

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Estd. 1891.

Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

E.A.E & Co., Managing Agents. P. SANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, 78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 238. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 62 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGN

Jockey Hats, ... at Rs. 15/- each
Georgette Hats, ... at „ 15/- „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- „
Tameshanta Hats, .. at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI,

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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has times without number justified MEHTA'S claim to be called the "BEST AUCTIONEER". Day in and day out.....

Year in and year out. MEHTA is giving SUCH SERVICE as no other auctioneer can give.

MEHTA does not claim to be cheaper in the first cost but he does claim to be "THE CHEAPEST" in the long run, for by giving HIGHER REALIZATIONS and very often by getting ASTONISHINGLY GOOD PRICES for your goods, valuables or properties, he saves you from playing "Penny wise and Pound foolish" so frequently.

TRY MEHTA & Co. yourself and mark what greater advantage you get.

Next time you need an auctioneer—ENGAGE MEHTA —*the auctioneer—as-one-ought-to-be.*

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(On Govt. and G. I. P. Ry. Lists)
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 1285.

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When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

207 Hornby Road, Fort.
Telephone No. 1800.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 111.

Customers are cordially invited to inspect our display of work—our best recommendation.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
Hamam Street Fort, BOMBAY.

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THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles in the Second Week of February, 1919, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.

The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles.

(Single fare.)

1st Class "A"	Rs. 501
1st Class "B"	Rs. 350
2nd Class	Rs. 425

No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.

Children over three and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under three (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under three years, one-quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.

2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.

336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.

168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.

Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 10 per cwt.

For further particulars please apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

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OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank an, Medows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduces Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields Hospital.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Spher-Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses.

"GUNC'

Cures acute cases without Copaiba, Santal Oil or any internal medicines. Painless Positive Cure in 4 days. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Try **KADI** *even where*

all your remedies fail. Cures with instant relief, worst cases of **Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis,** Colds, Coughs, etc.

Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.

Price Re. 1-8-0.

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*

A safe cure for Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1

OF ALL DEALERS OR

Dastoor Specific Co.

Medows Street, BOMBAY.

KING OF TONIC

Makardhvaj

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

DHRAKSHASHAV

It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Factory—Unjha (Near abemount.)

BRANCH:—Ahmedabad, Richey Road.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

WHE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

WHE SUTARFENNY (a find of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Makhm Halva (or Viv), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mushati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V.P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.,

MILITARY SQUARE

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT ?

Good reliable oil and water Colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.

The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

PLATINUM TUNGSTEN NEEDLES TO FIT "RECORD" SYRINGES:—

1 c.c. Rs. 3/8; 2 c.c. Rs. 4/8; 6 c.c. Rs. 8; 10 c.c. Rs. 13:

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES

"RECORD" GLASS AND METAL:—1 c.c. Rs. 7; 2 c.c. Rs. 8/4; 5 c.c. Rs. 12; 10 c.c. Rs. 14; 20 c.c. Rs. 16: ALL GLASS THREE PARTS, Substantial jackets and nozzles, solid plunger and clear marking:—1 c.c. Rs. 3; 2 c.c. Rs. 4/8; 5 c.c. Rs. 10; 10 c.c. Rs. 13; 20 c.c. Rs. 15: ALL GLASS TWO PARTS, French Model:—1 c.c. Rs. 2; 2 c.c. Rs. 3; 5 c.c. Rs. 5/8; 10 c.c. Rs. 7/8; 20 c.c. Rs. 13/8 each. All Post Free. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street, Opp. Taraporewala, Fort, Bombay.

Grand Clearance Sale

FOR

Xmas & New Year's Day

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

From 15th December to 10th January 1920, a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, PRAG MAHAL,

BOMBAY.

X'MAS

CONKLIN'S

SELF FILLING

FOUNTAIN PEN

Non leakable

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Appreciated Gift

World Over

Also "RELIABLE FOUNTAIN PENS

Price Rs. 4-8-0 and upwards

To be had of :—

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,

251, Hornby Road, Fort,

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED

"KRYPTOKS"

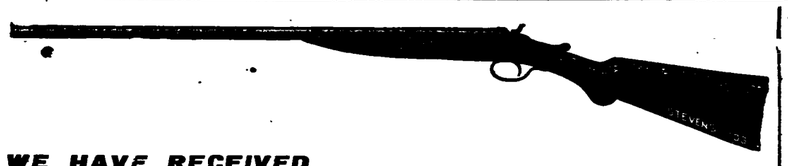
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a specialty—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.



WE HAVE RECEIVED

the consignment of 310,300, 401, 405 etc. rifle cartridges. Also a large stock of American **Single barrelled ejector guns** price Rs. 35, 40 and upwards.

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Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots	14 0
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Packing and Postage Extra.

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Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to Rs. 36

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PRICES VERY MODERATE.

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Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

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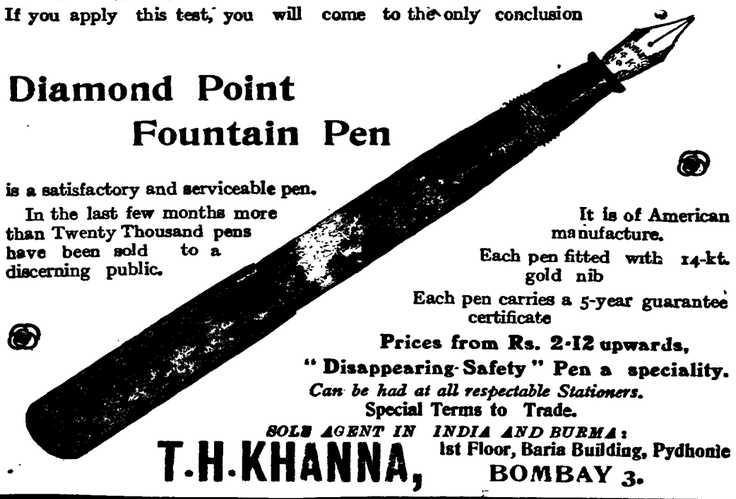

is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards,

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Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

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The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

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A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

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A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

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Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

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The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

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A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Canthari vesicatoria, and surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

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These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-8-0.
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Howitt Phillips Co.

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.

Now running in London

"A Temporary Gentleman"

TO-MORROW (THURS.) AT 9-30 P.M.

W. Somerset Maughan's brilliant comedy

"Caroline"

(By the author of Mrs. Dot.)

FRIDAY 9th AT 9-30 P.M.

Cicely Hamilton's play on the Swearing System amongst the working girls.

"Diana of Dobson's"

SATURDAY 10th AT 9-30 P.M.

The latest screaming farcical comedy (A big London success.)

"You never know, y'know"

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

"You never know, y'know"

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
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To-day, To-morrow (Thurs.), & Friday at 6-30 p.m.

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In the 5-reel FOX Photo-Play.

"Mr. Logan. U.S.A."

Jim Logan vividly portrays the thrilling work of a secret service man who matches his wits against the machinations of German spies, who seek to cripple Government activities.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

A Delightful Entertainment.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
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THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

William Duncan

and

Carol Holloway

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"The Tenderfoot"

A "Wolfville" story from the Famous Series by

Alfred Henry Lewis

"The Tenderfoot"

Great Tales of adventure and daring love—narratives of rough men whose lives were notched many times, who would "shoot on sight" yet imbued with some gentler strain that impelled them to give up their lives for their women-folk or playfully for the soft locks of a child—this is the West that Alfred Henry Lewis immortalized in print.

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will make it live on the SCREEN.

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The best-dressed and best-known woman in America.

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The Greatest Sensation in the History of Cinema.

Sweeping Vision of Human Passion from Birth of Man to the Present.

Through this mighty photoplay all is woven on the loom of life, the genius thread of stupendous drama, from the destruction of Atila down the Ages to the decapitation of Suliman, the rise and fall of Napoleon, the destruction of the great modern menace.

THE GREAT HORRORS OF THE LAST WAR.

HOW BELGIUM WAS RAVAGED AND ENSLAVED.

THE EX-KAISER'S WAR COUNCILS.

8,000 People have taken part in the production of this gigantic Drama.

The first Opening Show on Saturday, the 10th January.

2 Hours' Special Programme.

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SANDHURST ROAD.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 & 10 P.M.

Please note the change of time.

"WITHOUT A DOUBT THE GREATEST SUPER-PICTURE OF THE YEAR"

Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton's DRURY LANE DRAMA

"SEALED ORDERS"

The principal characters are acted by 6 well-known Stars:—

Kitty Gordon — **Madge Evans**
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IN

"STOLEN ORDERS"

And 10,000 others of lesser repute.

You will simply sit amazed and tingle all over when you see the terrific fight between two men in the basket of a balloon—thousand feet in mid-air.

You will marvel at the nerve of a girl who, alone, pilots an aeroplane at a hundred miles an hour through the dense clouds.

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ELMO THE MIGHTY

have just arrived and are being shown to-night at

5-15, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TOGETHER WITH ONE MORE EPISODE OF

CYCLONE SMITH SERIES

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EDDIE POLO

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COMING SHORTLY!

The Serial Sensation of the Season

"WOLVES OF KULTURE"

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SHELDON LEWIS AND LEAH BAIRD

of Exploits of Elaine Fame.

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To-day at 6-30 p.m.

...uy D'Hardelot's Picturized ...ion of the famous song

"BECAUSE"

In 5 Reels Starring

Webster, George Foley
Lillian Braithwaite

...her Daughter Joyce Carey

Another Great Song Film

"Because"

...e God made thee mine.

EDWARD TESCAEMACHER

LAST PERFORMANCE!
LAST NIGHT!!
To-night! at 9-30 p.m.

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GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
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ROYAL MENAGERIE

Great Novelty. New Amusements.
SELECTED PROGRAMME, CHOICE FEATS.
Location—near the Charni Road Station.

Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.

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Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at

The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

Wednesday, 7th Jan. 1920, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] **VIDYAHARAN** [Acts 3

Saturday, 10th January 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday, 11th January 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] **EKACHAPYALA** [Acts 5.

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nanshankarsheth's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.

K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

IN AID OF
THE INDIAN BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION

The Gandharva Natak Company

(Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda)

will stage

"VIDYA-HARAN"

in the Elphinstone Theatre, on Wednesday 14th January 1920 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Tickets of Admission at Rs. 5, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, etc.

will be available at

The Indian Boy Scouts' Association, Gamdevi; the Gandharva Natak Company's residence, Nana Shanker's Wadi, Grant Road, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood; and the Theatre, on the day of the performance.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
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Showing a remarkably four new Pathe Photoplay in fort reels.

THE DRAMA OF

Wil Braham Haven.

Also showing

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TWO REEL COMIC.

Times: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sunds at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

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To-day at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents FOR A SHORT SEASON

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS

Presenting

A Repertoire of the Up-To-The Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Wed. 7th for 1 Night only.

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Starting Thursday 8th, for 4 Days

"SCHOOL DAYS"

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

At Foras Road near Tardeo Tram Depot

PROF. PARSHURAMRAO'S

NEW GRAND CIRCUS

AND

Menagerie of highly trained wild animals.

To-night! AT 9-30 p.m.!! Every Night!!

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 4-30 P.M.

CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.

PROF. PARSHURAMRAO'S daring feats with his full-grown LIONS & TIGERS are daily growing more and more popular.

PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.

Booking at Girgaum Type Writer Coy. Thakurdwar, during the day; and at night at the Circus Tent.

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MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 8th January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their saleroom the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned
EX S. S. "CHINDWARA."
1216 W. C. & Co. 1216 Bombay 1/40-40 cases each 112 x 1 lb. nett packet "Markrix" Best Vermilion Red Colour.
5 cases each 25 dozen glass tumblers.
10 cases spring well British table water.
By order of the Bank concerned.
1 case white unglazed printing paper.
1 case Luncheon and Stilton cheese.
1 case Vegetable Peas.
1 case short bread.
1 case Parisian Essence.
By order of the concerned.
100 Pairs Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Children's Chrome, leather, canvas boots and shoes.
10 second-hand Typewriters:—Oliver, Yost, Royal Barlock, Underwood and Remington.
On account of the shippers. Porcelainware—consisting of richly decorated in various colours flowers vases, flower bowls, wall plates, tea, milk and sugar pots tea and coffee sets, table ornaments and similar other decorative porcelain articles.
Miscellaneous:—Military riding saddles, ten. Gents' bicycle, brass lamp with brass stand, single bedstead, national cash register-machines, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Jan., 1920.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 124 BALES COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th January 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba Victoria Bunder in the New Prince of Wales Press, by order of the Gokak Mills, Ltd., the following goods.

20 bales, Low Waste. 20 bales Top Clearing.
4 bales, Reeling Waste. 80 bales Gin Dropping.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES CLEANED AKUND COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., at The New Prince of Wales Press, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of the concerned the following goods:—

55 bales cleaned Akund Cotton.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th January, 1920.

BE...

The sale of the remaining Piano, Billiard Table, Stoves, Cooking sils, etc., belonging to the Great Western Hotel, Ltd., will be RESUMED TO-DAY at 2 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TAMKAR STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 178 of 1918, (Khadimbai, widow of Kaji Ali Kasi Dawood vs. Kaji Gulam Varis Ali and others), and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the said Suit on the 2nd September, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on the day mentioned below, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property.

LOT NO. II.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at and on the West side of Temkar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old ... 1228-1239, New No. 8394, Old ... 2371 and New Survey No. ... of the Collector of Survey Nos. ... P Ward No. 143 3823, and in the ... bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Temkar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Khan Subhedar-Major and on or towards the South by the property of Borah Gulam Husein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GRASS CORDAGE AND COTTON FENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 10th January, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned:—

6 cases grass cordage.

By order of the Office concerned:—

6 bales Cotton Fents,

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Mirza Mahomed Jeewraj and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. J. Percy alias J. P. Ottley.

One 30 H.P. 6 cylinder 7 seater Hudson motor car newly painted in working order.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 "Orleans" English machine 14/16 H.P. Landaulette body newly painted new tyres and tubes, machine recently over handed, cushion covers all new and in perfect condition.

AUCTION SALE OF TURBINE, PUMP AND CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Reservior:—

One Turbine and Pump and a lot of C. I. scrap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the building materials, of the following properties:—

Case No. II. A Ward No. 1275-76 and Street No. 61-68, Tamarind Lane, Fort. A three storied frame structure in front and ground floor structure in the rear, formerly belonging to Mr. Bapuji Pestonji Wadia and others.

Case No. IV. A Ward Nos. 1282-83 and Street No. 9-13, Armenian Lane, Fort. A two storied structure with outhouses and a chimney formerly belonging to the Fort Press Co., Ltd.

Case No. I. A Ward No. 1284 and Street No. 15-17, Armenian Lane, Fort. A three storied frame structure formerly belonging to Mr. Chawakaran Kiloth Makikaka.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th Jan., 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BEST OPPORTUNITIES TO DEALERS IN WATCHES AND INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1000 WRIST WATCHES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1920, at 3-0 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, (where goods are arranged for sale) by order of the concerned merchant.

About 1000 Gold filled, Silver and Metal wrist watches of well-known makers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Jan., 1920.

CONSUMPTON.

Revd. G. R. WALTERS

VISITS

BOMBAY

ORIENT HOTEL,

10th Jan.—11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Eminent Indian writes 16th Dec.—"The medicine did him much good . . . the boy is much better than he was before the use of the medicine."

REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS

from

MAJOR, I. M. S.

War Hospital, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General and many eminent Indians and Europeans.

Permanent address:

NORTHCOTE LODGE, LONAVLA.

...NTS.

KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

...ORD PRICES AGAIN ... REDUCED. 4 seater Touring car, ... Rs. 2,500; 2 seater (India), ... FORD AUTOMOBILES ... Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST.—BOND WARRANT No. 1223 of 9th January, 1919. Delivery has been stopped. Communicate MOHANDAS CHETANDAS, care of Cox's Shipping Agency, Bombay. 7580

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK-KEEPING—£300/400 a year easily obtained by certified Book-keepers. Unrivalled correspondence courses, 5s. monthly including books. Success guaranteed at two advanced examinations. Write at once for particulars and testimonials, etc., to K. S. N. MURTI, F. I. B. (London) 29, Madhavasram, Girgaon, Bombay. 7581

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two MOTOR MECHANICS, accustomed to large motor work. Good pay to competent men. Apply to ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE of Factory, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. 7521

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST with Office Experience. Apply with testimonials and least salary expected to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7507

WANTED—A fully qualified INDIAN ASSISTANT for a Medical Practice in England. Brilliant prospects. Married man no objection. Apply in writing only to J., 3rd Floor, 99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay. 7532

WANTED—A competent GENERAL CLERK for a First Class Hotel in Bombay, knowledge of accounts essential. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7489

WANTED—A Gujarati UNDERGRADUATE and a GRADUATE (optional Subject—Science, Mathematics or French). Apply personally to The PRINCIPAL, Goculdas, Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 7536

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One experienced NURSE of good birth and any nationality, qualified preferred to take charge of two children one two years old and the other in arms for a very respectable family. Pay according to qualification. Apply immediately to Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7467

WANTED—A good competent FITTER who could repair, look after and keep printing and allied machines in good condition. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED Competent BINDERS and COMPOSITORS. Good pay. Only hardworking and competent men should apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED—APPRENTICE BOYS with at least 5th Standard study to learn Mono and Lino work. Pocket expense of Rs. 15 per month will be allowed only to really energetic, regular and hardworking boys. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE, long commercial experience absolutely necessary, must be able to correspond independently. Good prospects for a qualified man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7522

REQUIRED—A CONTROLLER OF PALACES. (1). Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. (2) Will be guided in all respects including security by State Rules. (3). Will be provided with free accommodation but must arrange own motor conveyance for inspection purposes. Apply immediately with copies of certificates and Photographs (which will not be returned) before 15th January, 1920, to THE HOME MINISTER in, His Highness' Government of Alwar. 7475

WANTED.—4 TAP INSPECTORS for looking water supply mains, maintaining and repairing fittings, inspecting house connections, and taking meter readings. Candidates must be properly educated, should have a practical training as a Plumber's Assistant, or a mechanic in any recognised workshop. Young, energetic men belonging to good class families need only apply to the undersigned before 12th January, 1920. MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow. 7476

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A DRAWING TEACHER for Z.B. School, Devlali. Board, lodging free to Parsi. Apply PRINCIPALS. 7530

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST with Office experience. Apply personally C. KESHAW and Co., 24, Medows Street. 7586

WANTED.—Two BILL COLLECTORS with security. Apply to the FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC CO., LTD., New Queen's Rd., Bombay. 7585

WANTED—A HINDU SECRETARY for organising and conducting a Social Reform Club. Apply Box, No. 822, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7542

WANTED—A MATRIC or an UNDER-GRADUATE for Esplanade High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. 7571

WANTED—An ... CLERK. ... Experienced TYPIST ... TALAL ... Apply personally to CHHOPIKAR SONDAS, Vakil, High Court, ... Road, Kalbadevi. 7561

WANTED—A competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply personally to M. P. F. BAISARA, A.R.I. B.A., Architect, 14, Medows Street, Fort. 7566

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced COUNTERMAN for Tobacco and Cigarette Department, also for Wine Dept. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 7575

WANTED.—Competent TYPIST for Oliver Typewriter. Reply stating speed and salary required to Box No. 796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7469

WANTED.—ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS. Decent salary with liberal commission. Apply Box No. 791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7438

WANTED AT ONCE—Efficient SHORT-HAND-TYPIST. TYPIST BILL CLERK and GENERAL CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Apply sharp Box No. 817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7526

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST and an ACCOUNT CLERK, knowing typewriting salary according to the qualifications, only experienced need apply to Box No. 830, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 7560

WANTED.—Two ACCOUNTS CLERKS on Rs. 60 per month, only men with previous experience need apply to the FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC CO., New Queen's Road. 7582

WANTED—Temporary and Permanent CLERKS on Rs. 30 plus 20 W. A. with future prospects of promotion upto Rs. 125. Only those who are matriculated need apply to the Ag. HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality. 7573

WANTED.—An EX-SOLDIER as JUNIOR INSPECTOR, must be sober, steady and alert and have unexceptional references. Apply in person to The Branch Manager, ARMY & NAVY STORES. 7556

WANTED for Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, MANAGERS, well experienced in Export and Import business of over ten years' standing for Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, America, Japan, London. Very handsome pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of certificates and testimonials, (which will not be returned) to PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO COMPANY, Khand Bazar, Bombay. 7569

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—An EMPLOYMENT outside India for a P. E. plucked knowing Book-keeping and Accountancy, Correspondence, Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7555

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER, secondhand 8 feet by 30 feet pressure 180 to 200 in good working order. Write in details, MANOR MILL, NADIAD. 7570

WANTED TO LET, long lease, a PLOT of LAND with or without a Bungalow about 2000 square yards, vicinity Tardeo Mahalaxmi or Dadar, adjoining main thorough fare. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7316

WANTED—A good MOTOR LORRY, not more than one ton. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—AGENTS to push the sale of branded teas in the market. For particulars apply to BANERJEE & Co., Tea Merchants, 8, Kalimitter's Lane, Calcutta. 7554

WANTED—One STEAM ENGINE of 500 I. H. P. and one of 800 I. H. P. compound condensing of well-known makers in good working order. Write to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7525

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Half Share in a large and up-to-date Aerated Water Factory in Bombay For particular apply to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7496

THREE TAXIS, one MINERVA, two STUDEBAKERS, all running order Inspection 6 to 10 a.m., TODDY SHOP, Gowalia Tank. 7456

FOR SALE.

PLOTS OF LAND from 2 to 3 acres at Yerowda, Poona, FOR SALE, suitable for bungalows and cottages. Apply to B. A. WADIA, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. 7505

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LAND at Anderi, near Chakala, admeasuring 3500 square yards with sweet-water well. Apply Box No. 829, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 7558

FOR SALE—A latest model 4 cylinder CHARRON CAR, run only a month in texi. Thoroughly overhauled and painted Apply Box No. 828, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 7557

FOR SALE—Two WARPING FRAMES with expanding Furface Drum Creel for 510 Bobbins with Glass, Guich Rods. Write to Box No. 831, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7562

THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative. Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it 6154

FOR SALE—Messrs. Havard Taylor & Co.'s AERATED WATER MACHINE with Gas Originator and 3½ h.p. OIL ENGINE by Ruston, Proctor & Co., complete in thorough working order. For particulars apply to Box No. 824. Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle." 7545

EVERY kind of STATIONERY you use carries your personality with it. Good stationery creates goodwill so use the BEST STATIONERY. We stock the best but charge the least. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

WHY buy a Second-hand or Rebuilt TYPEWRITER? The 'NEW REX VISIBLE' King of Typewriters, is the Machine that will give Satisfaction in every way. You see it before you buy it and you get it at a tremendous Saving—Just a visit to STANDARD TYPEWRITING Co. Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort. Do see during Holidays.

CONSULT us when in the market for Typewriters. We sell, exchange and repair All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. 36, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay.

TYPEYRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 90, 2 Colours	100
Oliver No. 5, Brief Size	140
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, Fine	210
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, Brief	220
Remington No. 10, Policy Size	240
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	...
Corona Folding with Case, No. 3, New.	199

NICOLLS & COMANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF (a) MILK FRESH, PURE OF THE BEST QUALITY UNADULTERATED WITH WATER OR ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE; (b) BREAD HORSE, BREAD ORDINARY, BISCUITS LIMJI AND BISCUITS DOG; (c) BEEF, MUTTON, &c., AND (d) MISCELLANEOUS BAZAR ARTICLES.

will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMSHED M. DOCTOR,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens,
Dated 5th January, 1920. 7552

COTTON PRESS FOR SALE.

THE following Cotton Press which is new and unerected is for sale at Amara, Mesopotamia. It is in charge of the Disposals Commissioner, Baghdad.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the press and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on Monday, 19th January, 1920.

Hydraulic Cotton Press by Nasmyth Wilson and Sons.

25 H.P. Steam Engine by Ransomes Simm and Sons with Lancashire Boiler by Tinkers Ltd. (Hythe).

Pumps, trolleys, cutting machines, winches, fire bricks, etc. The Press is reported to be suitable also for wool Liquorice and Bhoosa.

It can be seen at Amara, Mesopotamia, on application to the Officer Commanding, E. A. S. O.

Tenders must be at a rate F.O.B. Bombay.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and condition of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales) at Re 1 per copy.

To each tender form is attached a detailed specification of the material.

Delivery will be given within 60 days of date of closing of tenders.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales)
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd Decr., 1919. 6871

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

I.—TOOLS.

Beaters, cast steel, solid eye 7 lbs., 2000 No.
Emery wheels, 12in. by 1/2in., by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 14in. by 1in. by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 18in. by 2in. by 1in. hole, 10 No.
Emery wheels, cutters for, 20 No.
Emery wheels, dressers for, 10 No.

II.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Gauges rail platelayers metre gauge, 40 No.
Gauges rail platelayers broad gauge, 40 No.
Jim crows, 2 3/4in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 90 lb. rails, 30 No.
Jim crows, 2 1/2in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 65 lb. rails, 30 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Separate tenders must be sent in for I. and II. above in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TOOLS" and "TENDER FOR RAILWAY MATERIALS."

P. J. GAHAN.
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7149

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED on and from 8th January, 1919, and Transfer Deeds will be accepted for registration with the approval of Directors, at either the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay or the Branch Office near Pirmasha's Roja, Ahmedabad, on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Persons who hold more than one share and are desirous of having their Allotment Letters split up into separate numbers, are requested to present the same at either of the above offices. Such Allotment Letters will be exchanged for split Tickets in due course

Those Allottees who have not yet paid in their Allotment money, are requested to do so at once at either the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., or the International Banking Corporation and their Branches.

For Jagabhai Manibhai & Co.,
N. H. SETALVAD,
Asst. Manager.

90, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N.B.—The premises of the Registered Office in Bombay have another entrance at the back in Eldon Road facing the Bombay High Court. 7450

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Nails iron wire, 1in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 1½in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2in., 10 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2½in., 20 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3in., Q. 3-13 lbs.
Nails iron wires, 3½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3½in., 15 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 4½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire 5in., 5 cwts.
Pins split 1¼in. by 5/32in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1½in. by 3/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1¾in by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 2in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 1¾in. by 1in., 300 gross.
Pins split 2in. by 1in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by 1in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by 5/16in., 10 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 5/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 3½in. by 3/8in., 100 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 4in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 8in., 20 No.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 2½in., 20 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR HARDWARE."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7148

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS for shares have been sent to applicants for shares in the above company since more than two weeks. Some of them have not yet sent in their allotment money and hence they are requested to send in the same without delay. No allotment money will be accepted after the 15th of January, 1920. Those applicants who have not received allotment letters are requested to communicate to the undersigned at once.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be OPENED after the 15th January, 1920.

C. H. JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

5th January, 1920.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIGGERY PRODUCE.

FROM ENGLISH BRED STOCK.

Hams at 1-14 per lb.
Bacon at from -/14/- to 1/8/ per lb.
Sausages at -/12/- per lb (a speciality).
Sent V.P.P. Credit allowed to Clubs, Messes and Institutes.
Price lists on application to
THE MANAGER,
Government Military Dairy, Amballa. 7351

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Brass tubing 1 5/16in. outside dia. by 12G. by 16ft. 100 No.
Brass tubing 1in. outside dia. by 12G. by 10ft., 10C No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1/4in. by 14G. by 10ft. 6 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/16in. by 13G. by 10ft., 2 cwts.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 7/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 400 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/8in. by 17G. by 10ft., 10 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 3/4in. by 16G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1¼in. by 15G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 2 3/8in. by 15G. by 10ft. 20 No.
Solder, soft, 20 cwts.
Spelter, brazing or solder hard, 10 cwts.
Spelter, ingot, 50 cwts.
Steel, gauze, galvd. 64 meshes by 36in. wide 500 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. ½in. mesh by 20G. by 36in. wide, by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1in. mesh by 18G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 1,000 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1½in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 5 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1½in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 40 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 17G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 400 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 60 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1/4in. mesh by 16G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 6 rolls.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales)
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

THE COAL CONSUMERS.

IT IS anticipated that during the w... of 1920, there will be great difficul... in securing wagons for transportation of ... from the BENGAL COAL FIELDS to ... TERN INDIA. In view of this diffic... it will be policy for COAL CONSUMER... at once make arrangements for at least a ... of their requirements to be drawn f... Central Province and Burhar Collieri... the wagon supply will be fairly free.

We are in a position to supply the ... and quotations and analysis can be ... on application to:—

BIRD & CO., (of Calc...
Telephone Buildings, ...
Telephone No. 3443.
Telegrams "BLACKBIRD."
Post Box 299.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE of Andheri hereby declares its intention of making a Town Planning Scheme for the Road at Gundavli known as Mehta Road and lands adjoining; that the area to be included in the Scheme should be within boundary lines measured on the East and West at a distance of 350 feet from the centre line of the road, on the South by the Kurla Road and on the North by a line parallel with the Kurla Road and 1,500 feet distant from it.

2. The whole area is more particularly shown in the map kept open for inspection at the office of the Notified Area Committee, at Palli Hill, Bandra during office hours.

3. It is provided in Section 9 (5) of the Bombay Town Planning Act that the Governor-in-Council shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be communicated to him in writing within one month of the publication of this notice in the "Bombay Government Gazette," by any person likely to be affected by the scheme.

4. The Scheme will be known as Andheri Town Planning Scheme No. IV.

G. E. L. CARTER,
Chairman.
Notified Area Committee,
Andheri.

Andheri, 19th December, 1919. 7563

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDING AND ROAD CONTRACTORS, CAPITALISTS AND SYNDICATES.

DEVNUR VILLAGE QUARRY, NEAR CHEMBUR.
ABOUT 10 MILES FROM BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the right to excavate earth, rubble and "Black Buildingstone" from Devnur Village hill admeasuring about 556800 square yards in one lot or smaller areas to suit the contractors.

The average height of the hill is about 500 feet. It is rich in first class solid, black building-stone, earth and clay for making bricks, Mangalore tiles, etc., and contains at least two crores brass of material, one brass being equal to 100 cubic feet.

Some traces have also been found of raw limestone, from which chunam is prepared.

Offers may also be sent for the entire purchase of the hill. For further particulars please apply to—

A. S. NARIELWALA,
Khote & Inamdar of Devnur Village,
11, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. 7422

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from M... DAMODARDAS BHAGWANDAS, G... JI KUBER, WAGHJI KALLIANJI, D... I GOPALJI, KALLIANDAS MOOR... L... R, FRANVALLABH DAMODAR, and K... DAS GIRDHAR, the Trustees of the B... alla and Sukhadwalla Lohana Orphanage, the below mentioned immoveable property.

A... persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale easement, or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be excluded there from and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ... and now redeemed situate lying and being ... Jamboolwady, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 237.75 ... uare yards or thereabouts registered in the ... ooks of the Collector of Land Revenue under ... ld No. 478, New No. 2467; Old Survey No. ... /1191 and New Survey No. A/24 together ... ith the messuage tenement or dwelling house ... tanding thereon and assessed by the Assessor ... nd Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes ... nder C Ward Nos. 1776, 1777, 1778 and ... reet Nos. 20, 1 and 2 and which premises ... e bounded as follows that is to say on the ... orth by the property of Jagmohandas Mar... ldas on the South by the said Jamboolwady ... ane on the East by the property of Lalji ... anchhodas and on the West by the property ... f Jagmohandas Mangaldas.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
7577 Purchasers Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of WISHWANATH RAMCHANDRA DHURANDHAR, late a Clerk in the Oxford University Press, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

SONABAI, a spinster, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khare's House Belasis Road Bombay, a sister of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Regin.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag: Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
The 26th day of September, 1919.
SONABAI,
Petitioners in person.
7576

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913
and
In the matter of the Jamnadas Nursey Ginning & Pressing Company, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 4th day of December, 1919, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm alterations of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by special resolutions of the Company unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 1st day of October, 1919, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 18th day of October, 1919, and which resolutions run as follows:—

"That Clause three of the Memorandum of Association be altered by substituting the following sub-clause in place of sub-clause (e) 6.

"(6) To borrow or raise or secure the repayment of money in such manner as the Company shall think fit and in particular on the security of liquid assets or by the issue of debentures, or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, bonds, mortgages, or any other securities charged upon all or any of the property and rights of the Company (both present and future) including its uncalled capital or without any such security and upon such terms as to principal or otherwise as the Company shall think fit and to purchase, redeem, or pay off any such securities."

and by adding the following sub-clause after sub-clause (e) 6 in the said clause.

"(6a) To do Jaitha business and to make advances to constituents against security of cotton bales and to raise money on the security of the cotton bales lying in the Jaitha or godowns of the Company."

And notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, on SATURDAY the 24th day of January, 1920, and any person interested in the said Company, whether as creditor, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Attorney or Counsel, for the purpose, and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai of Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1919.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Solicitors for the Company.
7284

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KADIR HOSEINALLY KHAMBATTY, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land since redeemed from payment of all taxes, and containing by admeasurement 466 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 198, New Nos. B2/13720 and G/13720 and New Survey Nos. 3B/3540 and 2A1/3540, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3995 and Street No. 182 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the message, on or towards the West by the Madanpura Street, on or towards the North by a passage and property of Kimabai Deowoobai and on or towards the South by the said Sankli Street.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1920.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorney.
7589

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JASRAJ VARDICHAND, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my client Mr. GUNGADAS DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, free from all incumbrances and claims the undermentioned property situate at Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim to or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, possession, lien, lease, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims if any, and the same if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground of Foras tenure known as Plots 1A and 1B and now formed into one situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 864 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a large piece of land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 29-95-96-49-172-281 and 191, New Nos. 13571, 13602, D/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 3A, 3B 4C/3550 and part of 3539 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3922 (1-2) and Street No. 109-109A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Esgoffall Mahomedalli on or towards the South by the said Sankli Street, on or towards the East by a road proposed to be made and on or towards the West by the property of Hooseinbhai Allibhai.

Dated at Bombay this 6th day of January, 1920.

CHHOTALAL JEKISONDAS
Purchaser's Vakil.
7588

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KHIRAJ MONSI, SOORA TEJA, and CHANA HADHU, who have contracted to purchase from Messrs. Rama Krishna and Panna Krishna the immoveable property in particular description of which is given below have in their turn contracted to sell the said property to our client. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand in the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge, mortgage, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim if any known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof. Any claim not made known as hereby required will be considered to have been waived or abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government Lease hold land on the North side of the Tank Bunder Road at Ghorupdeo Mazagaon situate, lying and being within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, more particularly delineated in the plan thereof signed by the Collector of Bombay and annexed to the Indenture of Lease dated the 27th day of October 1909, and surrounded by a red coloured boundary line and which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 59, New No. A/16298, Old Survey No. 1/693, and New Survey No. 3-A/3712 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 7722 (1c), 7724 (1) and 7724 (1-A) and Street Nos. 20, 6 and 6AA, Ghorupdeo Road, and all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North, East and West, by ground in the occupation of Esmail Jacob being Survey No. 3/3712 and on or towards the South partly by the Tank Bunder Road and partly by the ground in the occupation of Esmail Jacob.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7578

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. JADHAVJI DAMODER the belowmentioned property:—

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of partly Quit and Ground Rent and partly newly assessed land or ground situate, lying and being at GOLA LANE, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 466, New Nos. 5546 and 17229, Old Survey Nos. 1175-1176 and New Survey Nos. 8812, and 2/8812, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2573 and Street Nos. 54-56 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on the North by the said Gola Lane, on the South by the passage, on the East by the house belonging to Jijibhai Dadabhai on the West by the house belonging to Jancherji Cawasji.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1920.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7579

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESHIR DADABHAI RUSTOMKHAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at DeLisle Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 (two hundred and thirty-three) square yards, be the same little more or less and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3461 and bounded as follows:—On the East partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property of Girdhari Puneram on the West by the house of Kansoo Dhakoo, on the North by public passage and on the South by the property of Nargee Sagoji which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7162 and Street No. 1 and were formerly in the occupation or possession of the tenants of Dadabhai Sorabji Rustomkhan and are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to the Church of Lady Rozario of Mazagaon with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Byculla Tank Pakody Road or D'Lisle Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registration of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 300 (three hundred) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3461 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Girdhary Puneram on or towards the South by the chawl of Ellam Pallaji, on or towards the East by the said D'Lisle Road and on or towards the West by the property first hereinabove described and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of Dadabhai Sorabji Rustomkhan and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1 and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 12 and 16 and Ward No. 7162.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 3 of 1920.

Re. GOVINDRAM VALLABHRAM and BHAICHAND GOPAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, lately carrying on business as yarn merchants under the name style and firm of Govindram Vallabhram at Tamba Katta, Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

Ex Parte—CHUNILAL PITAMBER, the Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Govindram Vallabhram and Bhaichand Gopal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents, do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 6th January, 1920.
7576

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

SALE AT COLABA COTTON GREEN.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Artistic Designed Teak and Blackwood Richly Polished Household and Office Furniture Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Josts Fan, C Spring, Perambulator, very Rich Persian and Indian Carpets, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 3rd floor of No. 4 Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bunder Colaba very rich and made to order artistic designed teak and blackwood household and office furniture such as Dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs very rich and made to order glass back, sideboard with drawers and cupboards silver candle sticks whatnots silk tapestry lines Chesterfield Easy chairs, glass door, book cases Easels Ladies writing tables, rich centre table, brass table ornaments drawing hall flower stands with pots, porcelain vases, revolving, bookcases, rich cushioned easy chairs very rich Persian and Indian carpets, Josts fan in working order, practically new coach built C spring perambulator, rich teapoys rich dressing tables with mirrors venitian pattern mirrored chest of drawers, single glass door almirahs, rich plain chest of drawers, iron and wooden bees washing tables with crockery wooden pegs medicine cupboards, specially selected and richly framed pictures wickers sofas and chairs, meat safes, wash stands with crockary, large and small size bath tubs door curtains, bended chicks, porcelain tea and coffee service English dinner service rich plated entry dishes, cake stands, biscuit barrels, service trays, aluminium cooking utensils complete primus ovens, primus stoves practically unused Gent's apparels, etc. etc.

The property of F. Hepworth Esq. leaving for Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES DOMESTIC

On MONDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the Agent of the Jivraj Baloo Mills Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Divanchand Durgadas.

31 bales each 50 pieces domestic No. 800 22 inches 44 yards and 8 lbs.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 19TH JANUARY 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of a well ventilated and open on all sides large three storied house at the Junction of Khetwadi Main Road and post office lane and next to Jamsetji Petit Dispensary.

On MONDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the premises, tax, tenure, together with the messuage tenements buildings and stables built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the southside of the Khetwadi Main Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assistant Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 48c and Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 286 and 289 and New Survey No. 7417 and 7417 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Khetwadi Main Road on or towards by the West by a Public Road called the post office lane, on or towards the East by a large plot of open ground known as Jamshedji Petit Gymnasium and on or towards the South by the property of.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

The above property will be sold subject to the title being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th January, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 93 BAGS SINGAPORE COFFEE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Shed No. 11, Alexandra Docks by order of Messrs. Ranchordas Parsotam and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Asvaji Abdulla Kajam of Sitaram Building who has purchased the goods at the end of November last.

Ex. S. S. "Dunara."

93 bags Singapore Coffee.

Terms of Auction sale will be declared at the time of sale, cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be taken delivery of or transhipped within 24 hours.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay January, 1920.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6.

S. S. Gandara, Prince, Karachi, Jan. 3.
S. S. Helios, Braner, Bangkok, December 20.
S. S. Morea, Garwood, Sydney, December 13.
S. S. Shuja, March, Suez, December 24.
S. S. Dilwara, Babb, Shanghai, December 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6.

S. S. Gablonz, Mario, Trieste, etc.
S. S. Morwada, Irwin, Karachi.
S. S. Chakdara, Wigger, Busreh.
S. S. Warina, Adams, Busreh.
S. S. Kardiff Hall, Reed, Middlesborough.
S. S. Kentucky, Hunyehurch, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sealda for Rangoon.
Steamer Gandara for London.
Steamer Morea for London.
Steamer Helios for Bangkok.
Steamer Banka for Bangkok.
Steamer Vergemere for Mauritius.

S. S. Gandara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gandara, 3,190 tons, Captain E. Prince, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Morea:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Australian mail steamer Morea, 5,965 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney via Melbourne, Adelaid, Freemantle and Colombo, with mails, a general cargo, 150 cabin and 4 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 13th ultimo.

S. S. Helios:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain H. Braner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok vit Sabanz, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo.

S. S. Shuja:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Shuja, 3,112 tons, Captain J. H. March, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with a general cargo and troops, which port she had left on the 24th ultimo.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Dilwara, 3,460 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Hongkong, Singapore Colombo and Calicut, with mails, a general cargo and 43 cabin passengers, which port she had left on the 14th ultimo.

S. S. Cardiff Hall:—The H. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Cardiff Hall, 2,541 tons, Captain J. V. Reed, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Port Said and Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kentucky:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Kentucky, 4 673 tons, Captain P. Hunnybhurch, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Colombo and Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 6th January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Akbar..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
B Nawab ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
S E			
Bango n Maru	Calcutta	N F	..F Y Kaisa
D o E			
Kofuku Maru..	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
P Orbis..	Gen a	7-1-20	..Graham Co
K Pentakota	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Purnea..	"	N "	..M M & Co
M Bayune..	Mobasa	N F	P Foundry & Co
Gilside			
O Sultana	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
O Lightning	S P.	N F	..M M & Co
Q Barjra..	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi..	Karachi	N F	..K N & Co
Juba ..	"	N F	..K N & Co
Kavak ..	Bhavnagar	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati.	N F	N F	..K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bandra ..	N F	N F	. M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	..T M & Co
2 Sasado Maru..	Japan	12-1-20	..O S Kaisha
3 Amazon			..T M & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Japan	8-1-20	..O S Kaisha
5 Khosrou	Jeddah	7-1-20	..T M & Co
6 Totomi Maru..	Japan	N F	..N Y Kaisha
7 Burma Maru..	Kobe	N F	..O S Kaisha
8 Suki Maru	Aebe	10-1-20	..N Y Kaisha
12 Ocean			
Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	..N Y Kaisha
14 Bejaz..	Aden	8-1-20	..T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kalyan	U K	N F	..M M & Co
Kumari Hami			
Saraswati	N F	N F	R B Cullin & Co
9 Warconda	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
11 El sia	Liverpool	18-1-20	..Graham & Co
12 Lunas & Farawati	N F	N F	..R E G & Co.
3 Dormaton Court..	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
14 Italia	Japan	9-1-20	..M & & Co
Jessy and War Cuta	Busra	7-1-20	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Otaro ...	N F	N F	..B Dawood Haji

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Montrose ...	N F	10 days	..Graham & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 6.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—720 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 752 bales wool, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 80 bales wool, A. H. Bundally; 400 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 6959 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 1500 tons managnese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.; 160 bales wool, Bombay Company.

S. S. Elysia for Marseilles:—100 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.; 2 pots essence de ginger grass, Volkart Bros.; 8001 cwts. gingilly seed, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.

S. S. Elysia for Glasgow:—44 rolls coir rolls matting, 156 bundles coir mats, Darrgh Smail and Co.

S. S. Inverness for Dunkirk:—1530 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Norwich City for Genoa:—435 bales cotton, Arturo Boneschi.

S. S. Abron for New York:—5004 cwts. C. myrabolams, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.; 10 pots rosa oil, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 2000 cwts. C. myrabolams, A. Damodhar.

S. S. Montrose for New York:—3987 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros.; 35 bales clirodina root, J. Narandas and Co.

S. S. Gandara for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nichezui Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton, Shrimal Motilal and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Nanalal Mamlai; 100 bales cotton, R. Rajnath; 200 bales cotton, M. Khyamudi; 1500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Suki Maru for Kobe:—1463 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Birji Nensey and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gokuldas Deesa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co.; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 2 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 69 bales cotton, Joosub Peermohamed and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Osaka:—450 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Osaka:—875 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 163 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Yunsa Cotton Trading Co.; 400 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajuram and Co.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Moji:—1200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Yokkaichi:—57 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 383 bales cotton, Mitsui, Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Yokkaichi:—2900 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Miraimal Motilal and Co.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Yokohama:—657 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Nagasaki:—900 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Hongkong:—22 cwts. sharkfins K. Patel and Co.

IMPORT.

Jan. 6.

S. S. Moroca from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.:—380 D/s bleaching powder, 4 loose valves, 4 casks antimony, 2 bales 3 cases wool and cotton tissues, 4 cases dyed cottons, 2 cases wool tissues, 20 cases lung tonic, 108 barrels tallow, 180 crates 117 cases 2000 boxes glass bottles, 42 cases washing blue, 2 cases boots and shoes, 107 cases 265 bales cottons, 97 bales paper, 30 cases blue, 2 cases lamp black, 2 hogsheads earthenware, 95 bundles shovel, 119 casks 3 D s 16 kegs aniline dye, 300 D s oil, 181 cases 1507 kegs paint, 53 cases 1 D's varnish, 17 bales 40 cases cotton yarn, 40 bags dog spikes, 1400 D/s disinfectant fluid, 230 bales newspaper, 76 loose 992 bundles steel sheets, 1167 barrels alum, 1130 D/s linseed oil, 440 cases metal polish, 596 bundles G. C. sheets, 48 cases 5 D/s oil varnish, 403 bundles steel hoops, 125 cases 165 D/s 8 casks colour, 126 casks lump salamoniac, 220 D/s turps, subs., 6 D s terpentine, 298 bundles steel bars, 355 pieces C. I. pipes, 186 casks copper, 338 bundles galvanized sheets.

S. S. Orna from Australia, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1604 tons coal, 80 cases feedstuffs, 112 cases tinned cheese, 2 cases salt lick, 200 cases beer, 25 cases dry fruits, 139 cases biscuits, 989 casks 1 case 310 pipes tallow, 2 cases boots, 57 cases hams, 135 cases bacon, 262 cases cheese, 5 cases canned meats, 2901 cases jams, 356 cases wine, 753 cases pickles, 1600 cases milk, 36 bales 6 cases rubber goods, 70 cases vinegar, 5 cases rolled oats, 67 cases sauce, 411 cases soap, 2 cases hams and bacon, 18 cases corn flour, 3 cases lentils, 1006 cases oat meal, 15 cases beans 10 cases butter, 364 ingots spelter, 13 cases pre. meats, 41 cases cakes, 8 cases honey, 49 cases jelly crystals, 28 cases pepper, 3 cases beetroot, 32 cases parsnips, 25 cases green peas, 5 cases canned tomatoes, 6 cases mustard, 2 cases sago tapioca, 8 cases pearl tapioca, 26 cases barley, 84 cases C. vegetable, 23 cases orange peel, 25 cases cocoa, 26 cases asparagus, 5 cases pearl barley, 2 cases eucalentus oil, 23 cases lemon peel, 5 cases groats, 3 cases peas, 16 cases honey and oil, 66 cases or tongue, 30 cases sheep tongues, 50 cases sardines, 289 sack flour, 3 cases oilmanatores, 4 cases cart soda.

S. S. Oneda from Calcutta, Agents M. M. and Co.:—11319 tons coal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th Jan. 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass. ..	29.890 inches.
Temperature of Air	76 3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73 6 "
Dew Point	72 5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.881 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.0 "
Minimum do	74.7 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind	84 "
Fall of Rain	0.07 Inches
Total fall during month	0.07 "
Do. do. year	0.07 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th	0.68 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean times	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	6	m 11 18	28 0	6	m 5 28	17 1
					5 20a	14 2
Wed.	7	m 0 8	30 10	7	m 6 14	17 6
		0 38a	28 2		6 4a	14 1
Thu.	8	m 0 49	30 9	8	m 6 59	16 11
		0 58a	28 0		6 4a	15 2
Fri.	9	m 1 29	30 8	9	m 7 44	16 11
		1 48a	27 6		7 28a	16 5
Sat.	10	m 2 8	29 4	10	m 8 28	17 3
		2 32a	26 9		8 11a	17 10
Sun.	11	m 2 47	28 3	11	m 9 16	17 8
		3 24a	25 10		8 56a	19 3
Mon.	12	m 3 27	27 1	12	m 10 9	18 3
		4 20a	25 0		9 44a	20 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 6 (Tuesday)	Sunrise.	7h 13m	Sunset.	6h 15m	
" 7 (Wednesday)	"	7h 14m	"	6h 16m	
" 8 (Thursday)	"	7h 14m	"	6h 17m	
" 9 (Friday)	"	7h 14m	"	6h 17m	
" 10 (Saturday)	"	7h 14m	"	6h 18m	
" 11 (Sunday)	"	7h 1 m	"	6h 18m	
" 12 (Monday)	"	7h 15m	"	6h 19m	

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon ..	6d.	2h.	24.9 m a.m.
Last Quarter..	13th.	5h.	38.6m a.m.
New Moon ..	21st.	19h.	54.9 m a.m.
First Quarter..	28th.	9h.	8 0m p.m.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black, Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets), Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-6 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 12 per gross. Red Ink Tablets, Re. 1-6 per gross Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

Sole Agents for Bombay Town—
VARDHMAN & SONS,
Pydhownie Junction, Bombay No. 3

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 5.

Rainfall has almost ceased in the south of the Peninsula, but has occurred locally in Central India and west and in a few stations in Gujarat and in the north of Bombay Deccan. Veraval reports a quarter of an inch, Surat and Indore a half.

Forecast.—Some rain in the Central Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th January 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess generally. Day temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is below the average throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 11 deg. at Jhansi; night temperature is in excess at Agra and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.18in. of rain. The sky remains clear and the air is drier than usual in Sind; but over the greater part of Rajputana, the sky is moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in excess in west Rajputana, but is in defect at Kotah; night temperature is above the average east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Central India West and in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar; Veraval reports 0.27in. Bhavnagar Para 1.18in. Surat 1.72in. Neemuch 0.11in. and Indore 2-17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is much higher than usual. Day temperature is in large defect where rain has fallen, the deficiency ranging up to 19 deg. at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the west of the division: Jubbulpore reports 0-10in. Saugor 0-23in. Hoshangabad 1.20in. Khandwa 1.95in. and Akola 0-23in. The sky is heavily clouded. The air is much damper than usual in the area of rain. Day temperature is 10 deg. to 19 deg. below normal in the north-western districts; night temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.73in. of rain. The sky is overcast here, lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are above the average throughout.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad; Malegaon reports 0.67in. Ahmednagar 1.22in. and Aurangabad 2.03in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal except in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is in large defect at Malegaon; night temperature is somewhat lower where rain has fallen, but is generally in moderate to considerable excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan, Central India West, the west of the Central Provinces and in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local in the north Konkan and north Hyderabad. Some of the falls here have been very heavy for the time of the year. The

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool Jan 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.09
Feb.	..
May	25.43
April	24.62
May	23.91
June	..
July	22.48
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	19.63
Nov.	..
Dec.	18.73

Prices taken at 10-15 a.m. nearest actual value.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.75
,, ,, Fully Good	18.50
,, ,, Fine	18.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20.85
,, ,, Fully Good	21.00
,, ,, Fine	21.85
,, Broach Good	24.60
,, ,, Fully Good	24.85
,, ,, Fine	25.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8,000
,, Forwarded	64,000
,, Imports	104,000
,, Stock	856,000
Actual Weekly Sales	32,000
Water Twist	4/6
Printers Cloth	112/6

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 2nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending Yesterday show the following results:—

		£	
Total Bullion	—	51,170,000	Dec. 100,000
Note Reserve	—	19,200,000	Dec. 1,100,000
Silver do.	—	120,600,000	Inc. 47,200,000
Govt. Securities	—	32,500,000	Inc. 23,300,000
Other do.	—	105,800,000	Inc. 21,000,000
Notes and Gold	—	18,470,000	Inc. 7,000,000

The BANK RESERVE is 9% of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 31st.

Day's Export to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Fair Rio Coffee (Rs. 7 quality)	15
Demand Bills	3.75.50
3 Year Commercial Bars	131

New York, Jan. 3rd.

Futures at New York Mar.	20.75

New York, Jan. 5th.

Futures at New York Mar.	20.83

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 2nd.

Bank Rate	6%
Rate of Open Spot	75 7/8
,, 3 months bands	74
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 9th ultimo.	
Discount Bands 3 m/sh	5 5/8
,, ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sh.	5 3/4
,, ,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 1/8
Interest day to day loans	5 1/8
,, 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½	51 1/8
Japan Paper 5½ %	97
Indian Stock 5½ % Stocking Loan	81½
Government Securities 5 %	81½
Rs. On London at Fair Trade	40.38

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 2nd.

Victory Loan 5 %	87½
Victory Loan 4 %	86½
5% New	89 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 2nd

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Quoted	59
Barletta Rume—62 lbs.	No offers.
Australian—61 lbs. Quoted	61

SEEDS:

Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Hull Paid	£36½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Quoted	£21½
Toria Rapeseed;—Jan.-Mar. Nearest Value	£41½

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£116½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	172
Hard Spelter	50

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta	Dec. Sellers		86/6
Do.	Do.	July Aug. Buyers	82/6
Do.	Do.	July-Aug. Sellers	84/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay	Dec. Sellers		85
Do.	Do.	July-Aug. Buyers	83/6
Do.	Do.	July-Aug. Sellers	85

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation Ribbed Latex Crepe Jan.	2/10½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 548 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and advanced to Rs. 552, the steadiness being due to heavy rain reported in Broach. The price then declined to Rs. 549, and remained at about this rate for some time. Later on there was an improvement to Rs. 552½, this being the quotation at 3 p.m., and shortly after the price was Rs. 555. Business was moderate, the bazaar buying, and the closing rate was Rs. 554. At Colaba the market opened at 554, advanced to Rs. 556, and closed as under.

There was a moderate enquiry for ready cotton by exporters and mills. Local rain interfered somewhat with business.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.		
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	551½
Fully Good Bengal	—	Jan.	448
Fine Comras	391	,,	391

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 6th JAN. 1920.

	Rs.		
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	396	Jan.	396
Fully Good M.G. Broach	512	April-May	512
Fine M.G. Comras	444	Jan.	444
Fine M.G. Comras	460	March	460

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
					Ready.
M.G. Bengal	..	..	418	460	35a
M.G. Oomras No. 3	..	483	472	448	,,
Central Provinces No. 1	..	513	502	478	,,
,, ,, ,, 2	..	503	492	468	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p.m. on 5th Jan. 1920.

Cotton	25,166 bales
Wheat	7,004 Qrs.
Linseed	210 ,,
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingelly seed	15,071 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	22,758 ,,
Castorseed	646 ,,
Rice	10,482 ,,
Myrabollams	2,610 ,,
Cottonseed	12,775 ,,
Mowrahseed	Nil
Gram	4,261 ,,
Jowar	1,129 ,,
Millet	92 ,,
Barley	2,136 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Jan 6th 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	75 0 0	10 12 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 10-30	75 0 0	10 12 0
,, Karachi Bengal	70 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	.. ..
,, ,, Cawnpore	17 0 0	.. ..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	.. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 12 0	17 8 0
,, Thin	16 0 0	16 12 0
Reelseed, White 85-15	115 0 0	26 4 0
,, Gajar 75-25	120 0 0	9 4 0
,, Gajar 50-50	115 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	105 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	.. ..
Mowrasseed	9 12 0	.. ..
Barley	53 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 8 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	9 7 0
Linseed May	17 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 3/4
Bank Demand	2 3 13/16
Doc. Acceptances 8m/s.	2 4 5/8
Fcs. Demand	424½
American Dollars	230
Hongkong ,,	214½
Shanghai ,,	352½
Japan ,,	115
Singapore ,,	103

Market Steady.

MILL STORES.

Jan. 6.

There has been a slight advance in the quotations of Healds, and a few transactions were closed between Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-14-0 per, 800 eyes. The prices are not very likely to ease now, as with the beginning of the new year were fresh inquiries coupled with healthy demand. Up country demand has been of late improved, whereas, owing to the strike of the Bombay mills, there is again a lull in the business. Most of the transactions with the Bombay mills are pending since, mills are not buyers till the strike ends.

Among leather sundries, Pickers and Picking Bands have again shown signs of some what animations. Rawhide Pickers of English make are varying between Rs. 65 and 80 per Gross. Picking Bands have improved by a few annas per pound. Good English quality are quoted at Rs. 3 and upwards. The quotations of other sundries have undergone little fluctuations.

BANK OF BARODA.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. for the year ended 31st December 1919, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 76,792 brought forward amounts to Rs. 4,60,639.

An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. p.a. was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1919 which absorbed Rs. 1,00,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1919 at the rate of 12 per cent. p.a. plus a Bonus of 2 per cent. p.a. (making in all 12 per cent. for the year) and to transfer to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,50,00 increasing that fund to Rs. 14,00,000.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The market remains firm, though there are no inquiries from the Mills in Bombay owing to the labour strike. Mofussil purchasers are eager to buy Reds and good business passed. Alizarine is not easily available, however small transactions are reported at rupees 4200 per drum. Magentacrystals and Benzo Purpurine are in good demand but the market appears to posses a small stock of highly concentrated stuff Sulpher Colours are ruling easy and they have poor demand.

The quotations are.

Congo-Red, Rs. 6/8/0 to 7/8/0 per lb.
Delta-Purpurine, Rs. 12 to 13 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 11 to 12 per lb.
Fagenta crystals, Rs. 40 to 60 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 25 to 35 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 8 to 9 per lb.
Indigo 20 per cent. Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Indigo 100 per cent. Rs. 8 to 9 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1/4/0 to 1/12/0 per lb.
Malachite Green (Powder), Rs. 16 to 17 per lb.
Methylene Violet, Rs. 10 to 12 per lb.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 6th January, 1920, was 30.092 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparisons at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-48 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer arrives in Rangoon on Tuesday on a visit to the Hon. Mr. Jamal.

"IN THE BEGINNING."

MR. H. G. WELLS ON CHILDHOOD OF THE WORLD.

"Public Opinion" says:—

The first part of Mr. H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" has now been published (Newnes, 1s. 2d.). It is finely produced, and is well illustrated.

"This 'Outline of History' is an attempt to tell, truly and clearly, in one continuous narrative, the whole story of life and mankind so far as it is known to-day," says Mr. Wells.

"There can be no peace now, we realise, but a common peace in all the world; no prosperity but a general prosperity. But *there* can be no common peace and prosperity without common historical ideas. Without such ideas to hold them together in harmonious co-operation, with nothing but narrow, selfish, and conflicting nationalist traditions, races and peoples are bound to drift towards conflict and destruction. This truth, which was apparent to that great philosopher Kant a century or more ago—it is the gist of his tract upon universal peace—is now plain to the man in the street.

OUR SPINNING GLOBE.

"The earth on which we live is a spinning globe. Vast though it seems to us, it is a more speck of matter in the greater vastness of space.

"One star is so near to us that it is like a great ball of flame. This one is the sun. Its mean distance from the earth is ninety-three million miles. It is a mass of flaming matter, having a diameter of 866,000 miles. Its bulk is a million and a quarter times the bulk of our earth.

"If the earth were a small ball, one inch in diameter, the sun would be a globe of nine feet diameter; it would fill a small bedroom.

"It is well to understand how empty space is. If, as we have said, the sun were a ball nine feet across, our earth would, in proportion, be the size of a one-inch ball, and at a distance of 330 yards from the sun. The moon would be a speck the size of a small pea, twenty inches from the earth.

"The diameter of our world is a little under 8,000 miles. Its surface is rough, the more projecting parts of the roughness are mountains, and in the hollows of its surface there is a film of water, the oceans and seas. This film of water is about five miles thick at its deepest part—that is to say, the deepest oceans have a depth of five miles. This is very little in comparison with the bulk of the world."

HOW OLD IS THE WORLD?

"We do not know how life began upon the earth. Biologists—that is to say, students of life—have made guesses about these beginnings, but we will not discuss them here. Let us only note that they all agree that life began where the tides of those swift days spread and receded over the steaming beaches of mud and sand.

"Speculations about geological time vary enormously. Estimates of the age of the oldest rocks by geologists and astronomers starting from different standpoints have varied between 1,600,000,000 and 25,000,000.

"The lowest estimate was made by Lord Kelvin in 1867. Professor Huxley guessed at 400,000,000 years. There is a summary of views and the grounds upon which the estimates have been made in Osborne's "Origin and Evolution of Life;" he inclines to the moderate total of 100,000,000. It must be clearly understood by the reader how sketchy and provisional all these time estimaes are. They rest nearly always upon theoretical assumptions of the slenderest kind. That the period of time has been vast, that it is to be counted by scores and possibly by hundreds of millions of years, is the utmost that can be said with certainty in the matter.

"Of the relative amount of time as between one age and another we have, however, stronger evidence; if the reader cuts down the 800,000,000 we have given here to 400,000,000, then he must reduce the 40,000,000 of the Cainozoic to 20,000,000. And be it noted that whatever the total sum may be, most geologists are in aggreement that half or more than half of the whole of geological time had passed before life had developed to the Later Palæozoir level."

TIME IS EMPTY.

"The reader reading quickly through these opening chapters may be apt to think of them as a mere swift prelude of preparation to the apparently much longer history that follows, but in oeality that subsequent history is longer only because it is more detailed and more interesting to us. It looms larger in perspective. For ages that stagger the imagination this earth spun hot and lifeless, and again for ages of equal vastness it held no life above the level of the animalculæ in a diop of ditch-water.

"Not only is Space from the point of view of life and humanity empty, but Time is empty also. Life is like a little glow, scarcely kindled yet, in these void immensities."

THIS NEW THING, LIFE.

"Now here it will be well to put plainly certain general facts about this new thing, life, that was creeping in the shallow waters and intertidal muds of the early Palæozoic period and which is peshaps confined to our plane alone in all the immensity of space.

"Life differs from all things whatever that are without life in certain general aspects. There are the most wonderful difference among living things to-day, but all living things past and present agree in possessing a certain power of growth; all living things take nourishment, all living things move about as they feed and gnow, though the movement may be no more than the spread of roots through the soil or of branches in the air. Moreover, living things reproduce; they give rise to other living things, either by growing and then dividing or by means of seeds or spores or eggs or other ways of producing young. Reproduction is a characteristic of life. No living thing goes on living for ever."

A TORN TALE.

"The Record of the Iocks is like a great book that has been carelessly misused. All its pages are torn, worn, and defaced, and many are altogether missing. The outline of the story that we sketch here has been pieced together slowly and painfully in an investigaion that is still incomplete and still in progress. . . .

"In each of these periods there were types involuntarily extending the range of life beyond the limits prevailing in that period; and when ages of extreme conditions prevailed, it was these marginal types which survived to inherit the depopulated world.

"That perhaps is the most general statement we can make about the story of the geological record; it is a story of widening range. Classes, genera, and species of animals appear and disapper, but the range widens. It widens always.

"Life has never had so great a range as it has to-day. Life to-day in the form of man, goes higher in the air than any other creature has ever done, his geographical range is from pole to pole, he goes under the water in submarines, he sounds the cold, lifeless darkness of the deepest seas, he burrows into virgin levels of the rocks, and in thought and knowledge he pieces to the centre of the earth and reaches out to the uttermost star."

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Manchute Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene BlueBB Conc., B Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine EFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., 3RF 3F Conc., G G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prine Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R, Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan: G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.

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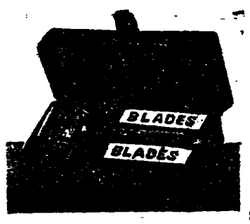

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

Mail Steamer Nervana with English Mails of the 18th ultimo due at noon.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Kowarra via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Organisation for Freedom" at 6-30 p.m. at Excelsior Theatre, Fort.

OLD OFFENDERGETS TWELVE MONTHS.

Salam Suleman, a Mahomedan having seven previous convictions was yesterday charged by Deputy Inspector Ferguson before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of Rs. 12, in currency notes, from the person of Punkya Nareuya.

It appears that on Monday the complainant in company of a friend was going along Carnac Bunder. He saw a number of people collected on the road-side and out of curiosity went to see what the matter was. The accused who was in the crowd then took away the notes from his pocket.

The accused who was caught red-handed pleaded not guilty and said that he was gambling on the road-side with cards and the complainant placed the money on the cards. He was however, convicted on the evidence and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TAXI.

The Coroner concluded the inquiry into the death of a labourer Vithal Dhondu, who died of a motor accident on the 20th December last. He was knocker down by taxi-car No. 999 driven by one Velji at the junction of Queen's Road and Charni Road at about 11-30 p.m. The deceased was drunk and was staggering along the road and came in front of the taxi which knocked him down. He died in the hospital through exhaustion following compound fracture of the leg. The jury returned a verdict of death in the circumstances stated above.

DEATH OF MR. DADABHAY PESTONJI

A DEVOTED WORKER IN CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

After the Chrismas holidays the Young Ladies' High School re-opened last Monday, but on account of the sad death of its founder Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonji which occurred on the 29th ultimo, the students assembled in the hall to express their deep regret. The lady principal of the school then sketched the career of the deceased who, she said, was keenly devoted to the interests and promotion of education for a period of over 60 years. Ever since the foundation of the school 34 years back, the deceased devoted himself to its management with untiring energy. It was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased and the school was closed for two days out of respect to his memory.

LEST WE FORGET.

LORD SINHA AND CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great gratification to read the decision of the Bombay Corporation regarding the presentation of an address to Lord Sinha on his return from England.

It should certainly have been a matter of surprise to those who have been closely following the course of Indian politics, to see the motion of this character moved from no less a personality than Hon. Mr. F. C. Sethna, who you will admit has perhaps for the first time come forward to move a motion of this nature or an Indian on the popular side. I do not know why whilst enumerating all the services and distinctions of Lord Sinha, he has omitted one most dignified and unforgettable service that Lord Sinha has rendered to the country, viz. the acceptance of the presidentship of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay and the delivery of that fearless address from that dignified chair, which is certainly equivalent to that of a president of a people's Government. Perhaps it is because the Hon. Mr. Sethna little wants to recognise services of this nature, since his bold stand by the side of that notorious Harrison caucaus against Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and the like movements, and that is also perhaps why he did not condescend to pay even a flying courteous visit to Lord Sinha while he was the president of the Bombay Congress.

Thank God now then that Lord Sinha is in the safe list and a man worthy to shake hands with, the motion has come forward too safely from a safe man like the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna.

It is however to be trusted that the Corporation of Bombay would not omit this principal item of service and that rendered to the Indians in the Colonies, in the address to be presented to him.—Yours, etc.,

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

ARREST OF TWO BENGALEES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

A report has been received of the arrest of two Bengalees having a revolver in their possession at Bhagabatipur within the jurisdiction of the Chanditala police station. It appears that four Peshwaris and the two Bengalees were seen together at midnight near the village and the villagers not being satisfied with their explanation of their movements handed them over to the daffadar. As the party was being escorted to the bazar, however, the Peshwaris contrived to escape. The belongings of the Bengalees were searched and a revolver, some firework bombs, a quantity of powder used in making the fireworks, a knife and some broken pieces of phials were found. It is believed that their reason for being out with the Peshweris at night was to commit an offence and they have been remanded in custody pending further inquiries.

FERGUSSON ROAD SCHEME.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Tarner presiding, when the Trustees approved of the proposal to lease plots—Dadar-Matunga Estate—to the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage at the rate of Rs. 10 per yard.

The Board also recorded a letter from Government sanctioning the Fergusson Road Scheme No. 61 which had been already notified.

"The scheme has an area of approximately 42 acres and is in fact an extension of Scheme No. 52, Worli Street Scheme, which is being pushed on by the Board. The development of the Scheme also is similar to and connected with that of the south-eastern portion of Scheme 52 adjoining, and it has been assumed that the whole of the land will be acquired and most of the filling done by the end of 1920. Out of the total area of 203,520 square yards included in the scheme an area of 25,823 square yards is absorbed by roads and it is proposed to throw 8,889 square yards into open spaces. The total cost of executing the scheme is estimated at Rs. 15.79 lakhs and the present value of the maximum loss is estimated at Rs. 1.65 lakhs. This loss is easily covered by the Board's margin for expansion of their programme. This was found by the 1916 forecast to be Rs. 122 lakhs and has since been drawn on by the sanctioned schemes which are expected to absorb Rs. 55 lakhs. Besides if, as expected, this area is taken up, for the housing of the poorer classes there will be no appreciable loss as money will in that case probably be obtained at 4½ per cent."

WORLI HINDU BURIAL GROUND.

QUESTION OF EXTENSION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dannoiker presiding when a letter from Mr. Lawrence Gill and others was considerestating that they understand that the Municipality contemplates extending the Worli Hindu Burning and Burial ground and that for that purpose it was at first proposed to acquire portions of oarts on the east of the burning ground and in a straight line with its northern compound wall and that notices to that effect had already been issued by the Executive Engineer to the owners of the aforesaid oarts, residents of which they understand, have sent a petition to the Corporation in which they object to the proposals and suggest that the proposed extension should be on a portion of land reclaimed with kutchra in the adjoining area; that what concerns them most is the proposal to enlarge the burning ground to such an extent as might be useful to the inhabitants of several localities round about extending from Elphinstone Road to Mahim and to take up for the purpose the petitioners' oarts wherein are situated bungalows, houses, chawls and huts, mentioning the hardships to which they would be subjected in case this last-mentioned proposal is carried out and suggesting that the present burning and burial ground be used "for burning purposes and for the burial of infants only" and that a new burning and burial ground be located on the Municipal land reclaimed with kutchra referred to above submitting that the cost of removing the kutchra and replacing it with sweet earth from the Worli hill close by will not be more than that of acquiring the oarts with houses, etc., and that to the west of the creek there is another large piece of land reclaimed with sweet earth now belonging to the Municipality which can be very well utilised as a burial ground with less cost and trouble; and requesting that the Corporation will be please to make thorough enquiries into the original and the subsequent proposals of the Municipal authorities and into the petitioners' proposals and to adopt such course as will relieve them from the anxieties they are labouring under at present.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner report.

CONTROL OF GRASS.

REINSTITUTED.

A Press Note states:—

The price of grass has increased too much on account of profiteering since the abolition of control in November last in Bombay and Salsette, though the supply of grass is quite adequate. It is therefore, necessary, in modification of Press Note No. 9030 D.C.S. dated 30th October 1919 to reinstitute control on the sale of grass in Bombay City. Mr. V. P. Bhiladwalla is appointed to again take possession of control, distribute and sell at controlled rates all stocks of grass now in Bombay and which will come into Bombay till further notice. All holders of grass in Bombay are ordered to place their whole stocks of grass at his disposal immediately, if he so requires.

2. It is notified for general information that the maximum price fixed for the sale of the best moosni phool and ber qualities ex: Mahaluxmi yard is Rs. 18 per 1000 lbs. and ex. Mahaluxmi godowns is Rs. 19 per 1000 lbs.

A Simla message says:—News has been received of the death of Rana Hira Singh of Bhami while travelling from Jaipur to Delhi.

What India Expects.

WEAKNESSES IN THE GOVT. BILL.

(By Sir M. Visveswaraya, ex-Prime Minister of Mysore.)

The Government of India Bill, which comes up to-day (December 3) before the Commons, has been, in my estimation, considerably improved by Lord Selborne's Committee, though in some directions I should have liked to see it go somewhat farther. To my mind, the changes that most matter are the creation of a true Second Chamber on a popular basis, part, though indirect, popular control over the Central Budget, and fiscal autonomy. But for these improvements, the representatives of the people might have gone on playing at responsible government in the provinces, while the control of the main springs of all activities in the country was centred in the hands of the autocracy, and the opportunity of rapidly developing initiative, selp-help, industry, and trade remained as remote as ever.

Whatever goes against the interests of individuals or groups of individuals of the "ruling race" comes to be interpreted as imperilling British connection. This is why large movements make no headway. This is why several past attempts to start shipping, banking and other Swadeshi (Indian) enterprises came to grief. Indeed any independent development in indigenous effort on any large scale is viewed as a direct challenge to British supremacy.

HUNGRY FOR EDUCATION.

Considering its opportunities and resources, the production of the country must be said to be extremely low. The estimated annual earning power of an Indian is less than a week's wage of the meanest labourer in America. A failure of two successive monsoons is liable to lead to the underfeeding of half, and the extermination of one-fifth, of the entire population Small provinces have suffered in this way in the past. Nearly hundred a million population is in a chronic state of poverty.

Cases of harsh treatment of emigrants and traders and political suspects are of frequent occurrence, but they rarely come to public notice large business combinations engineered by the indigenous population are not possible, because credit, and particularly international credit, depends upon the extent to which the political and financial power of Government is at the back of the people. It has been found difficult even to carry through much needed social reforms on account of the unwillingness of Government to move.

The country is hungry for education, but sufficient money is not provided for it in the public Budgets. In Japan and America primary education is wholly supported by local bodies, but the authorities in India were disinclined to allow compulsory education to proceeed even when the municipalities offered to find the money. There is no sign of any early increase in the number of universities, notwithstanding the great demand for them. The educational pilicies of these bodies is notoriously illiberal, being chiefly controlled by officials whose own children are educated in England, and who seem more interested in political control over education than in extending edueation itself. Over thirty million boys and girls are growing up without ever darkening the walls of a school house.

It is small blame to them, therefore, if the people of India have come to feel that a conscious or unconscious wish exists in the Central Government to keep the country low, politically and economically, in comparison with the ruling nation.

PRODUCTION DOUBLED.

Given a progressive administdation and full scope to the energy and co-operative enterprise of the people for all beneficial purposes, there is no doubt that the production of the country from agriculture and industries can be easily doubled in ten years and the aggregate production increased sixfold or more in twenty-five years. With growth of production the revenues of the country will also grow, and British trade and British interests will be able to participate in the benefits which are sure to follow.

With proper credit and stimulus from Government, the Indian foreign trade can be doubled in twelve to fifteen years.

The entire population of school age can be put to school in less than fifteen years.

It is to facilitate the solution of educational and economic problems more than any other that the transfer of a substantial measure of political and fiscal power to popular control is urgently desired. The Bill as it stands, taken in conjunction with the Selborne Committee's Report—whose transparent honesty no one can impugn—will go some way towards giving my countrymen such power. Indians would, however, have appreciated a few more changes, particularly if the Committee had provided for (1) the automatic passing of the provincial administration under Indian control at the end of four years; (2) the subjection of a substantial part of the machinery of Central Government to direct Indian control; and (3) safeguards for ensuring the interests of the Indian States, which are, and will continue to be, vitally affected by the legislative and executive acts of the Central Government. "Pall Mall Gazette."

RECALL OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

MR. KASTURI RANGA IYENGAR'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyenger's speech on the resolution of recall of Lord Chelmsford in the Congress at Amritsar.

He said that in adopting that resolution they were simply expressing the united voice of thinking and patriotic Indians all over the country. Their opinion of Lord Chelmsford and of the numerous acts of maladminsteration, with which his Viceroyalty had become associated, found expression in resolutions passed in numerous public meetings held all over the country. At the time he was appointed Viceroy he was holding the rank of a subordinate military officer and had previously filled one of the Governorships of Australia. In his previous career he had not shown that he possessed the capacity of holding the high office of a Viceroy of India. At the time of his appointment the speaker had been informed by a friend at the instance of Lord Hardinge that the coming Viceroy was the descendant of a great Lord Chancellor and was imbued with the principles of justice and constitutional rights and deeply interested in the development of industrial conditions and had much of the equipment of a good Viceroy, and it was an irony of fate that this illustrious informant of his had himself to resign as a protest against the repressive and unjust actions of Lord Chelmsfodd. The first time he showed his reactionary spirit was in reply to the Press Deputation in the course of which he took a most prejudiced, narrow and onesided view of the matter and gave his wholehearted support to the high-handed action of the Executive. He even went out of his way to critcise the observations of an Indian Judge of the High Court who was then acting as Chief Justce. The darkest blot in the career of Lord Chelmsford was that he inaugurated a policy of unbridled oppression on the representatives of In an political thought and activity.

CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT.

The last and crowning acievement of Lord Chelmsford was the Rowlatt Act and the circumstances which it took birth. The appointment of the Rowlatt Committee was the ostensible ground for the enactment of a repressive law of the most oppressive character which had no parallel in the history of modern civilised countries. Public opinion throughout the whole country was flouted, desecrated and set at nought by the enactment of this pernicious piece of legislation. The passing of that Act set the whole country aflame with indignation and resentment. Lord Chelmsford instead of thanking the Indian members of Council for their patriotic action in warning the Government of the probable consequences of passing that measure actually had the amazing hardihood of accusing Indian members of having made good their warning and of having actually instigated the people to commit acts of violence. This was a most unwarrantable and improper assertion on the part of a man holding the high office of a Viceroy. The most unpardonable offence of Lord Chelmsford was his refusal to suspend the execution of 19 persons sentenced to be hanged by Martial Law Tribunals and the others would have shared the same fate had it not been for the timely and humane action of Mr. Montagu. Last but not least was his failure to communicate to Mr. Montagu the details of the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy for nine months. The whole country has been ringing with cries of indignation and resentment at the ferocity of the British Officers concerned, and yet Lord Chelmsford has not shown the slightest sign of sympathy or of having been touched by it. He did not care to go to the Punjab and see with his own eyes the actual conditions. Under the circumstances it would be an act of supreme unwisdom on the part of His Majesty's Government to allow him to continue in office especially at the time of the inauguration of the reforms. It would be ridiculous if a Viceroy who did his best to obstruct and whittle the reforms should be given the privilege of working them and be vested with the power of dimnishing their utility in various ways.

MR. S. V. KELKAR'S CASE.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER WITHDRAWS PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

In view of His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to direct the withdrawal of the proceedings, under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, pending in the Court of the District Magistrate, Akola, against Mr. S. V. Kelkar, pleader.

"THE APACHES OF BOMBAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public of Bombay are indebted to you and the "Victim" for publishing the acts of terrorism at the hands of the hooligans of this City. I add one more instance of the methods of these devils of society to which I was a victim.

It was on the 20th of the last month at about 7-30 p.m. that I took my evening tea in a shop on Thakurdwar Road and when paying the shop-keeper I noticed a well dressed man by my side apparently feeling my pockets. I thought it was only an accident that he touched my pockets. I went out of the shop and wended my way towards Queen's Road at the junction of which he roughly tried to lay hands on my person and directed his attention towards my coat pockets which contained some papers. I resented this action, caught hold of the man when some passers by gathered to whom he pleaded that he had accidentally touched me and that he had come to Bombay from Kathiawar only a couple of days before. The persons there tried to separate us and I eventually let loose my hold. I proceeded along Queen's Road crossed the Railway wicket gate, and went on the sands. This selfsame man was still following me and I had my suspicions about him. When I had taken my seat the man accosted me rather rudely and when I was remonstrating with him he blew a whistle and immediately some half-a-dosen men came running in the direction we were standing with shouts of "Champi." The first man caught hold of my throat and pointed a dagger at me and others began ransacking my person. I felt giddy for a moment but mustered strong my courage and energy and tried to get out of the circle when a number of passers-by gathered there and strange enough without going into details of the occurrence separated us and advised me to go away. The peculiarity of this was that as soon as the men saw that they were outnumbered by strangers they assumed the role of mediators between myself and the first assailant. I saw a police sepoy in plain dress walking there who when called by me turned his back. I have seen this policeman in uniform and if I remember right his number is 1777. During the scuffle in the sands I lost my shoes and then went to a friend of mine at Gamdevi borrowed his shoes and went home. Again on the 3rd instant at 9-30 p.m. I met the very man who had brought about the incident narrated above just opposite Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Lamington Road. I caught hold of the man there and though he denied every knowledge refused to come to the Police Station but on the other hand asked me to come to the Chaupaty sands. Again here as on previous occasion a number of persons gathered and when I was explaining to them the reason of our present scuffle he very adroitly slipped away and I was prevented from following him by those gathered there who said it was a futile attempt. I understood from some persons who were there that such occurrences are not unfrequent and the police hoodwink these people. It cannot be presumed that the police do not know bad characters of this City and if a solitary poor person like myself and a victim of such misdeeds goes to them for report the same is either not believed or not investigated properly. I am in a position to recognise the first assailant at any time and am prepared to substantiate my statements but who will take up my case except you who will give publicity to the nefarious doings of the villians of this City and give a warning to the residents of Bombay?—Yours, etc.,

Y. B. M.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with feelings of extreme compassion, sympathy and horror that we have to go through the heart-rending report of the victim to the 'Apaches of Bombay' in your yesterday's issue.

What the pitiable man had to suffer he has; and it is clear now that there is a section of people in Bombay who find it their vocation in life to rob and assault people. It must be either owing to the strictest privacy with which the culprits execute their business, their skill in their profession or it must be due to the incapacity of the well established and financed city police or even their over vigilance in dealing with these matters that the ruffians are not properly handled as they deserve. Is it not for public safety, for safe-guarding the interests of the people, their lives, property and everything that these police forces are kept? What a police officer should have done on the spot is, to have examined the case out and out and your readers wish to know what measures the police have taken on this terrifying incident. In the street, the victim mentions, not infested with the police constables loitering here and there sitting now in one stall, now in the other for a *bakshis* of a few smokes and betels?

Here again I implore the City Corporation to move this subject in their Chamber, to extend their sphere of action to these remote corners of the city and make arrangements for the proper lighting of those parts. Doubtless, in their budgets they allot sums to meet the bills of the gas and electric companies. Notwithstanding the hitherto practised negligence, it is just and reasonable that the Corporation take immediate steps to illumine the streets mentioned, taking it as a piece of their own considerate charity, where live these "Devils of the Darkness."

Then again the leading gentlemen of the city have to rise equal to the occasion apart from what the Government of Bombay have to do For this let me suggest the leaders to start a well-organised propagandist campaign of education.

I once again pray that the Government, the Corporation and the leaders of the city rise equal to the occasion, put their brains together, and work out the problem in a way that could be calculated to do good to the country and to ensure the safety of the lives and property of the people, mindful of the fact that it is God's mission that they are to carry out.—Yours, etc.,

"A HORROR-STRICKEN SYMPATHISER."

Matunga, Jan. 4.

LALA GOVERDHANDAS RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5

Orders been issued for the released of Lala Goverdhandas who was convicted by the Special Tribunal for sedition in August last.

THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice with pleasure Mr. J. A. Wadia's letter in the Press. I quite agree with him that the employees should have an increased pay of 25 per cent. for the year 1920, and at the end of that time the question of wages should be reviewed.

In September last I wrote to my partner Mr. N. G. Hunt, who is the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, that a ten hours' day should be arranged for.

The bonus promised must be paid, as in my opinion, it would be a breach of faith not to pay it. If there is one thing that the millhands rely upon it is that whatever the Agents promise it will be carried out.

Now I would like to call the attention of whomsoever the millhands are relying upon that their action in my opinion is ill-timed and badly advised.

The question of the housing and education of the employees having been raised, I would like to state some years ago my firm took a chawl for the housing of our employees and they refused to occupy it on the grounds that we knew where they lived, and if they did not turn up to work, we sent for them, whereas they wished to be absent from their work whenever they were so disposed. Also as regards education for the children they forced the school, which we provided free of cost, to be closed, the reason being that it prevented their children from going to another mill to work the other half day. They (the millhands) also tried to force us to close our dispensary, but that we declined, and told them plainly they could either use it or leave it alone as they liked, and it was not long before they saw the advantages of having a qualified practitioner on the spot in case of accidents or sickness.

I quite believe ninety per cent. of the millhands do not want to strike but are afraid of being cruelly beaten in their homes after returning from work and cannot get full protection.

I have been through several strikes and although alone with five thousand or more operatives never had the slightest indignity from the workpeople themselves. We had our differences and we settled them. Whoever is responsible for this sudden strike I hope will stop the stone throwing and wanton mischief to property. I do not think it is done by the millhands.—Yours, etc.,

H. R. GREAVES.

Jan. 6.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last year's mill-hands' strike it seems did not produce any compunction in the hearts of the mill-owners for the consequences which followed i.e. the dread influenza which carried away nearly 6 million human beings, otherwise they would not have proved so obstinate to the reasonable demands of the workmen now. What does it matter to them if the poor and the middle class die by thousands? They roll in their Rolls Royce and luxuriate at Mahableshwar and other health resorts. If the strike continues, have we no grounds to fear, that the same causes which produced influenza last time would not produce the same dire effect now, and that the lives of thousands of people in no way concerned with this conflict between the Capital and Labour would be jeopardised again? The Rent Act exists but in a thousand ways it is ignored and the poor ignorant timid tenants are forced to comply with the tyrannical demands of heartless land-lords. No one is so puffed up with pride and his own importance as a novean rich illiterate tradesman who has amassed his fortune during the country's dire calamity and by God, Sir, we are now experiencing the selfish heartlessness and cruelty of these parvenues. In any other country this denial by the rich to the poor, to breathe the pure air of God, to live on earth and to subsist on a bare, pittance would have produced something horrible and in the words of the Persian Poet "neither Nadir nor Nadir Shahi would have existed." Thank God the Indian labourer with all his faults is a religious man, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan and to him wanton destruction of life and prosperity is a thing to be abhorred. Dear Mr. Editor, the poor turn to you for sympathy take up their cause right manfully. Proclaim throughout the land how heartless is the conduct of these capitalists. Let the leaders know. Let the Government know. It is the poor who are the backbone of the country. Out of 11 lakhs young men who went to fight the Germans from India how many scions of the capitalist class endured the infernal privations of muddy flanders and bullet ridden Gallipoli? They were the sons of poor farmers and artisans, labourers and clerks who laid down their lives for the defence of the empire and while these noble poor young men were dying these very landlords and mill-owners were waxing fat by making enormous profits at the expense of the poor and now they have even the hardihood to deny a bare pittance to the very poor, whose sons, brothers, and husbands died to defend their ill-gotten hoards. Are they so insensate as to invite the same fell influenza to claim its millions of victims, for, as I have said before the same causes exist? I appeal to the Government, to you, to our revered leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Lok Tilak, Messrs. Jinnah and Baptista to take up the cause of the poor, in the name of humanity, and to save the city from a repetition of last year's horrors.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, Jan. 5.

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PUBLIC LECTURE BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch), Mrs. Annie Besant, will give a public lecture on "Organisation for Freedom," on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m., at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible.

Business communications of every kind (concerning advertisements, subscriptions, change of address, non-delivery or late delivery of paper) should be addressed to the MANAGER and not to the EDITOR.

Editor, "The Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 7th, 1920.

REFORMS AND LABOUR.

The resolution of the Congress on the reforms was expected to be somewhat involved on account of the variety of opinions which were expressed on the subject, but it has become exceedingly simple in its final form. As a matter of fact, the opinions expressed were not so diverse as the array of parties would have suggested. The resolution as passed was simple and straightforward, and embodies opinions which all Congressmen should find it easy to endorse. The only division of the house was over Mrs. Besant's amendment, which was unexceptionable but for the reason that the effusive optimism of the mover regarding the breach into autocracy, did not warm the delegates into assent. Judgment now is purely based on individual analysis of the scheme; the lesson of experience and the application of the reform to actual conditions are still lacking, and it is the outcome of experience which should prove or disprove the attitude which dissidents take at present. Mr. Das's short explanation that the Congress should resort to obstruction when it was necessary pointed to an idea which is always present in the minds of political workers. The Moderates claim that their policy consists of cooperation with the Government wherever possible and opposition when necessary. There are occasions when constitutional obstruction becomes a patriotic duty; for there are occasions when Governments go against the rights and judgment of the people, abuse their power or become inclined to corruption, and then it is the patriotic duty of citizens to resist them or by any right manner foil them. In every act of acceptance, there is that element of reservation. And the dominant note in the Congress resolution is that the country is prepared to cooperate and work in every possible way the reforms that have now become law. The shallowest attitude is to carp at differences of opinion and say that a deliberative assembly is so full of "splits" and "definite cleavages" that it is on the verge of dissolution. We are, therefore, glad the "Times of India" recognises the real tendency of opinion expressed in the resolution on the reform and expects cooperation from the country. What the nation expects is a distinct phase of cooperation, and people have now to put forth positive efforts to work the reforms, and the lead which the Congress has given is that we should make full use of our opportunities, with the latent caution that where the intentions of the Act are in danger of being thwarted, the people should concentrate on meeting obstruction with obstruction.

The reform scheme is disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory, from the point of view of the rights and expectations of the nation. Still the government of the people for the people is going to have its first experiment in India. Hitherto, for 150 years, the bureaucracy had been carrying on the tradition of consolidating British possessions and administering them as a glory of Empire. But the bureaucracy are an obsolete instrument, by the margin of fifty years, for the rule of the people according to their real interests as a nation. The principles favoured by them to secure peace and tranquillity are no longer acceptable, and what we want to-day is the complete recognition that they are servants of the people. The Reform Act opens a system of rule unknown in the past and for the first time, we are going to have the semblance of Government, however, narrow, according to British traditions. The bureaucratic Government of the past was abhorrent to British rule, as it is really understood, because officials subordinated the interests of the nation to the advantages they reaped from the system of governance, which is now the fashion to describe as self-less, but which was really carried on with an eye to their profit. Of the wastage of fifty years, of the preservation of popular ignorance, of the hide-bound traditions of ruling as a caste, of the greed of the latter in the matter of emoluments which has been gratified to its full as a preparation for reform, it is useless to speak now. Officials have, as a matter of fact, gained in emoluments and not lost in power. It is said that great opportunities are being conferred to the Indian Ministers, but if they carry on the traditions of the past and fail to inaugurate for the first time a Government of social and economic amelioration, they will be adjudged to have failed, not so much for reasons of their own defective initiative as of the heavy incubus of expenditure they will have received as their inheritance. After all is said and done, if we do not curtail the expenditure of the permanent establishments, the problem of work-a-day reform for the Ministers will be one of fresh expenditure and fresh enterprise in neglected fields. Therefore we realise that the work of the Ministers will be complex and arduous in a degree which was never felt by the bureaucrats whose business it was to run the administration as a white man's burden on lines which were not exactly altruistic.

The "Times of India" reckons the alliance of India with Labour to be a huge miscalculation. We are quite alive to the economic interests of the workers of Britain in the freedom of India to work out her own salvation as an economically independent nation. We are told that we should be careful about association with Labour, because while all parties might be benevolent to India, Labour itself might, by special espousal of India, alienate the support of other parties. It is the choice of a balance of evils, but we are venturesome enough to believe that the freedom of India will be better viewed by Labour than by men like Major Ormsby-Gore and Mr. Bennet who, however benevolent they may be, will be incapable of going beyond a certain limit, because of their conservative superstitions touching the "safety" of Empire. The Labour Party is not a community of saints. But it has at the same time the ingrained idea that each nation is entitled best to look after itself. There may be Liberalism forthcoming as we make the future of India a catholic interest for all British parties, but there are limits in the notion of the "Tory Democracy" as a practical proposition. Not that we should wantonly alienate their interest; but that we should recognise the limitations of their imperialistic outlook which are narrower than those of the Labour Party with all its economic astuteness. Moreover which party in Britain, except Labour, has undertaken to take notice of India's right to define her own affairs, as Labour? The "Tory Democracy" may be benevolent to a certain point, the men are courteous, fair-minded, so long as the gain and loss of the transaction is safe. We are hazardous enough to believe in the pledge of the Labour Party, because it is more definite, more consistent. We are not prepared to distrust, unless we are betrayed. The "Times of India" tries to insinuate that the Congress is organising Labour Unions as a price for its connection with British Labour and it says that it would be detrimental to the interests of India to introduce labour legislation on western lines immediately. India knows best what is to her interest and what is not. Even independently of British Labour, it would be the bounden duty of India to improve factory conditions and reduce the hours of labour and generally to raise the standard of life of the worker. And the experience of the West shows that this consummation can be reached earliest with the help of organised Labour. It is wrong to suppose that Indian Labour, should pass through all the painful stages of British Labour before it attains, for example, the eight-hour standard. Just as it would be a mistake to suppose that, politically, India must pass through all the experiences of England before it can claim self-government, similarly Indian Labour need not wait so long for the improvement of its conditions. It is open to India to profit by the example of Western nations and humanise factory life much earlier and much better. If India wants to claim equality with other nations in the world, she will have to adopt improved labour conditions as early as possible. And we have no doubt she will do so quite ungrudgingly. If the Labour Party expect us to respect the rights of Labour, the right to decent hours, wages, housing and leisure, we are ready to welcome their expectation, for life is more than raiment.

THE STRIKE.

We hope the debate in the Bombay Corporation on the question of high prices will be continued to-morrow in the earnest and well-informed strain in which it began. The motion of Dr. Viegas was most opportune and the figures he cited must be pondered over by all responsible men. Random statements on the rise and fall of prices do a good deal of harm. The cry of the workmen and the poorer classes proceeds from the real sense of despair that their means and earnings are not equal to the demands of livelihood. The war has shattered the parity of wages and livelihood, and till it is restored, we have to adjust the scale of payment on an entirely new basis. How can it be believed that the prospects of workmen are bettered when prices are soaring high? It cannot even be suggested that the step taken by the factory workers is an adventure of greed. Leaving aside the prices of articles of "luxury" like sugar, the cost of necessities like rice, of ghee and of cloth have risen to a level that makes the chances of a full meal or healthy living more and more difficult for wage-earners. Only recently the price of ghee was more than doubled; the cost of grain is not sensibly lowering, while cheap grain shops are being closed. Mr. Lalji in the course of the discussion, urged the need of conserving all supplies for distribution in the country. It is for employers of labour to realise the crushing incidence of high-prices and make the equivalent of wages in terms of purchaseable articles, fairly steady. In his interview yesterday, Mr. J. B. Petit remarked that the prices of foodstuffs were dwindling down. Is that the fact and is the remedy inaction or an effort of grudging concession?

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy in his interview stated that the workers had already secured a rise in wages extending to over 70 per cent above the pre-war level. Granting this to be true—we would rather like to see definite figures published by the Millowners' Association affecting all classes of workers—it does not, as we showed yesterday, cover the actual increase in prices of foodstuffs, which is over 90 per cent according to the most modest estimate. In our article yesterday, for obvious reasons, we confined our attention merely to the prices of foodstuffs and emphasised that if the workers were not to starve, their present wages should be adjusted to the rise in these prices. But that did not exhaust all the points of view from which the demands of the workers have to be considered. Surely the worker in the mill has not merely to feed himself and his family. He has also to clothe himself and his family. He has to educate his children. He has, in short, to live as a civilised human being. Is it to be argued for a moment by any rational individual that the wages of the worker must be just sufficient to enable him to keep the wolf from the door? Should the worker and his family have no other desires, no other aspirations to realise themselves fully as human beings as citizens of a great city? Are they not to be given an opportunity to raise and to continue to raise their standard of life? If the mill owner or agent must have his palatial bunglows, his motor cars, his "country seats," his innumerable servants, his ever-increasing luxuries, is the poor Indian "mill-hand"—the accursed appellation is itself a standing insult to human dignity—for ever to remain a semi-civilized uneducated, suppressed being, condemned to herd like cattle in dens of dirt and disease, compared to which pigstyes are better, deprived for all time of that most desired and precious object in life—a happy home-life of his own—and ever driven to find the only joy of life in the poison served by the toddy and liquor shops? The plea that the workers are receiving enough rise on the pre-war wage to compensate for the rise in the price of foodstuffs is not tenable. And for this simple reason that the pre-war wage itself was not a wage sufficient to enable the worker to lead the life of a civilized human being. The real issue is that it is not the purchasing power of money in regard to foodstuffs only but the purchasing power of money in regard to all those comforts and needs the satisfaction of which enables the worker to call himself a self-respecting citizen, which has to be taken into account in determining the wages of the worker.

Hitherto the mill-owners and mill-agents have kept the worker deprived of such a wage on the plea that the industry could not bear a wage above the subsistence level as the mill-owners understood it. That plea can no longer hold good. As we stated yesterday, the profits of the industry have, in recent days, been enormous. Is the prosperity of industry to benefit merely the mill-owners and mill-agents? Are the workers to have no share in the "prosperity?" What justice is this that the fortunate few, who know that the wealth that gives them the joy of life is created out of the life-blood of the toiling, neglected and sweated poor, their women and their children, should, having deprived the poor of their due fruits of labour, regard themselves as the injured party because the latter are demanding the full share of those fruits, and should take refuge in false prestige and in quibbles about prices The issue, as we have attempted to show, is clear. Are the workers to be regarded as *men* who have to *live* as men or are they to continue to remain merely as "hands," on whose life-blood, or the sacrifies of whose women and children is to be built up the prosperity of the rich? We hope the sane, the humane, section among the mill-owners and mill-agents will rise above the ancient prejudice and superstitions of their class and assert themselves successfully. If this is not done soon, it was time Sir George Lloyd intervened and summoned a conference of representatives of the employers and the workers and secured a satisfactory settlement of the strike.

Notes of the Day:

Hard to Adjust.

The Johnson amendment to the Covenant would make it out that the British Empire is the greatest obstacle to the League of Nations. If the United States wants six votes in the League, because the sum of British votes is six, there is no reason why independent countries like France and Japan should not enjoy the same voting power. The conversation between Senator Hitchcock and Viscount Grey had the simplicity of a dialogue in Aesop's Fables, and Mr. Hitchcock was evidently embarrassed at the multiplication of votes by a common factor. If every country is going to have six votes, it is as good as the reduction of British voting power because each nation possesses one vote, on a unit of six. America cannot get round the difficulty by a deluge of votes for all, because the presumption underlying the British demand is that the countries composing the British Commonwealth are individually as important as any of the non-British countries that may exercise the vote. If Italy or Rumania or Greece or Poland is entitled to a vote, Canada may claim no less, while India with her enormous stake in life and latent wealth, must claim at least as much. So the argument returns to the point whence it started. Other complaints about the policy of Britain, here and there, may be conceivably set up in connection with her zeal of self-determination and even the arts of annexation. but to interpret the voting power of the Empire as unjust, seem to us frivolous an attitude for belief. And Senator Hitchcock was left with a riddle by Viscount Grey who extracted from him the admission that the question would prove one of the hardest to adjust.

"At the Feet of Machiavelli!"

Writing to the "New Statesman", Mr. Bernard Houghton, I.C.S. (retired), gives us a glimpse of the average Anglo-Indian mind which is supposed to burn with anxiety for the well-being of the masses. The Anglo-Indian official is the champion and bulwark of the multitude; but the people have not prospered in any way resembling the advance of the Good Samaritans in the matter of their economic welfare. Still, with pathetic trust in the old confidence trick about the love of the masses, the Anglo-Indian official puts the mop against the oncoming tide. Mr. Houghton asks us to see the position of the Anglo-Indian official who administers, but does not govern, who can see in an awakened nation only agitators and the dupes of agitators. What is the nostrum for the public? Mr. Houghton says:—

"Keep them ignorant, and you will keep them docile", has been the real, if unexpressed, opinion of too many officials. . . . With officials it is fear and calculated interests that rule, never insight and understanding and far-eyed statesmanship. They sit yet at the feet of Machiavelli. But over the India and Burma of to-day broods the quickening spirit of Maxim. "Freedom for ourselves and for our Allies", say the officials. "Chains for the coloured races of the Empire." "We are resolved", say, on the other hand, the peoples of India and Burma, "to shake off the shackles of bureaucracy. ourselves to develop our own culture, and to decide, under the British flag, our own destinies."

Chains for coloured races!

Registered Companies.

Government reports do not chronicle events in haste; they are produced slowly, and are not expected to hold the mirror to all the tendencies of change that engross public attention. The Annual Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act for the year ending March 1919, just issued, is a careful and exhaustive compilation, but it has a mouldy look about it. The reason is that while public attention is being drawn to the present glut of company promotion, the report tells us of the dull season that preceded it. Only thirty-three companies were registered in the Bombay Presidency as compared with fifty of the previous year. The decline in the number of public companies was due to the operation of the Indian Companies Restriction Act of 1918. Registered private companies rose from 19 to 24; the companies, limited by shares, which had to close their business. were on the increase, rising as they did from thirty-two to forty-two. Taking into account the paucity of fresh ventures and the volume of wound-up business, the net result was discouraging. The writer of the report seems to be at pains to prove that the statutory restriction had no adverse effect on company promotion and points to a small increase in the figures of the authorised capital as evidence that the results were satisfactory; the brevity with which the claim is made over a small margin signifies that the writer is not so sure of the results of the Act as the readers are left to infer from his words. The number of companies limited by shares at the end of the year was 564, with an authorised capital of 92 crores. During the year, the revenue from fees amounted to about Rs. 23 000 and the expenditure, Rs. 27,000.

THE JAILS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The Jails Committee which has now arrived in Colombo is unable to proceed to India owing to breaches in the railway. It is unlikely that it will arive in Madras before the 8th or 9th of this month.

CABLE ITEMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The City of Baroda is due to leave Liverpool for Calcutta on the 10th instant on her first passenger trip.

In the preliminary heat of the Amateur Billiards Championship an Indian. Mr. N. C. Darruwalla, was beaten.

Paris.—A French aeroplane will leave Paris on January 3rd for Saigon via Athens, Antioch, Karachi, Allahabad, Rangoon and Bangkok.

Gothenburg.—The Danish steamer Jemtland has been mined north of Jutland. Five persons were killed.

Paris.—The Supreme Council has decided on the steps for the evacuation of the population of Southern Russia threatened by Bolshevik invasion.

SINN FEINS AGAIN.

LIMERICK POST OFFICE RAIDED.

£4000 IN CASH AND OTHER VALUABLES LOOTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

A masked man leading an armed party of twenty raised the Limerick Post Office at midnight last night. The sorting-office was ransacked and it is estimated that four thousand sterling in cash was taken also postal orders and other property. The men intimidated the staff of twelve who were warned not to follow the raiders on the penalty of being shot. The raiders picketted the approaches. No arrests have been made. The military are now installed in the post-office.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN IRKUTSK.

KOLTCHAK GOVERNMENT SEAT IN STATE OF SEIGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

Reuter learns that, as the result of the revolutionary movements in Irkutsk, the present administration centre of the Koltchak Government has been declared in a state of siege. All the measures have been taken for the safety of the town. The Japanese are trying to prevent an armed conflict and are determined to stop the revolutionaries from crossing the Angara River running north-west from the Baikal into the Yenisei River.

GERMANY'S INCREASE IN ARMED FORCES.

WARNING BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 6.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has drawn Germany's attention to the increase of the German forces policing Silesia and suggesting necessity for Germany to act circumspectly also querying the reasons for the increase.

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 5 p.m. Jan. 6.

A provisional settlement has been reached with regard to the moulders' strike. The employers agree to a weekly increase of five shillngs, work is to be resumed before January 19th., all strikers are to be taken back and there is to be no victimisation on either side. The terms are subject to the men's ballot.

INCREASED RATES FOR MASTER PORTERS.

GRANT BY MERSEY HARBOUR BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9 30 a.m. Jan. 6.

The Mersey Harbour Board has granted the master porters increased rates equivalent to 200 per cent. on the pre-war rates.

Consequently the porterage for cotton which before the war was fourteen pence a ton will now be forty-two pence.

BRITISH TRADE BOOM IN 1920.

GREAT SCHEMES FOR EMPIRE SHOWS IN DIFFERENT CENTRES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Jan. 6.

In connection with the anticipated trade boom in 1920 great schemes are being prepared by British traders to give Britain domination in the word's market. The "Daily Mail" says that one of the schemes being pushed forward by the Department of the Overseas Trade is designed to interest the buyers in the Dominions Overseas and will in brief be a British Empire Exhibition held in two or three principal commercal centres of the Empire, every year much on the liner of the present British Industries Fair. The goods exhibited will go from one show to another so that the utmost publicity will be gained with the minimum expense and inconvenience to the buyers and merchants generally. Shows will be held in South Africa, Australia, Canada and India and other places and the goods shown will be those for which big demand exists and for which greater development is required in any particular market.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 5 p.m. Jan. 6.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the market is fairly well supplied, so in spite of Commerce weakness of the United States the the exchange price has slightly given way. The stock in London is very small, markedly contrasting with the position in the United States, where it is reported that there are huge quantities being held for speculative purposes.

ESTHONIAN ARMISTICE.

FRESH IMPETUS TO BOLSHEVISM.

EFFECT OF BREAK-THROUGH ON DON FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Jan. 6.

The Esthonian armistice is confirmed. It marks a fresh impetus to Bolshevism and there are already indications that Latyia may begin to negotiate with Soviet Russia. The armistice is for seven days and may be renewed every week. It defines the frontiers of the neutral zones and provides for the Bolshevik recognition of Esthonia's independence and the neutralisation of the Gulf of Finland. The Bolshevists undertake not to have forces westward of the river Velikaia as far as Sprechtitsche.

Meanwhile a Red communique claims that the breakthrough on the Don front is developing most rapidly and has already resulted in thousands of prisoners. The communique expresses the opinion that General Denikin will not likely be able to save Rostoff and Novocherkask, while the capture of Ekaterinoslav is most important enabling the Red Guards to consolidate on both banks of the Dniester, which will ultimately open a road to the Crimea, Kherson and Odessa.

ESTHONIANS AND BOLSHEVIKS.

SOME CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 5 p.m. Jan. 6.

The Associated Press correspondent at Dorpat states that the armistice which has been arrangeed between the Esthonians and the Bolsheviks absolves Esthonia from the obligations arising from the former connection with the Russian State. Moreover the Esthonians are not required to expel Yudenitch's troops until after ratification of the peace treaty.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

ADDITIONAL LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Jan. 6.

The following are additional New Year Honours:—

Companions of the Bath.

Colonel T. F. Renny-Tailyour and Lieut-Col. F. W. Hallowes.

Companions of the Victorian Order.

Brigadier-General E. W. Costello and Brig-Gen. E. D. Money.

Member of the Fourth Class.

Major C. O. Harvey.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

SIR WILLIAM DUKE AS PERMANENT U.S. FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 6.

Sir William Duke has assumed the office as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India in succession to Sir Thomas Holdernese.

Mr. Montagu has appointed Mr. S. K. Brown to be his principal Private Secretary in succession to Mr. C. H. Kisch promoted.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu has gone to India. He returns to India Office in April. Sir Sankaran Nair is the only Indian member of the Council of India at present in England.

Lieut.-Colonel Jacob, Assistant Resident, Aden, has arrived in Cairo and after reporting to Lord Allenby will come to London on leave and to consult the Foreign Office.

BURMESE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

PAPER READ BEFORE LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

At the London Section of the Society of Arts, Mr. A. P. Morris, Provincial Art Officer of Burma, read a paper on the Burmese village industries. He said that the recent exhibition of the Burmese village wares in London had showed the need for quantitative production in order to attract the home importer. He urged extension of simple technical education in the vernacular schools, organising craftsmen in order to enable them to sell in bulk and experiments with regard to the possibility of manufacturing articles at present in demand.

U. S. RESERVATIONS.

VISCOUNT GREY CONFERS WITH SENATOR HITCHCOCK

POSSIBILITIES OF LEAGUE BEING A FAILURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns from New York that Senator Hitchcock, the Government Senate leader, yesterday discussed with Viscount Grey the proposed reservation limiting the voting power in the League of Nations. Viscount Grey pointed out the seriousness of the results, which would be entailed by the adoption of such a reservation. Canada and Australia would immediately protest and he indicated that they had so impressed their view upon the London Government that it would be compelled to back them up. In his opinion disruption of the League would result.

Viscount Grey said in conversation with the Senators and other officials that those who were insisting upon this reservation were unduly alarmed over the possibilities of the separate votes for the British dominions, but they were conjuring up chimerical dangers while the United States woud create a very real danger to the League's existence, if she insisted upon equalising the voting power of the United States and the British Empire in the League assembly.

Senator Hitchcock was asked whether the Johnson reservation which the Senate rejected and which aimed at equalisation of the voting strength the United States as many votes as the combined votes of Great Britain and the Dominions, namely six, would be more acceptable to the British colonies. He said he thought it would, but he pointed out that France, Italy and other powers having but one vote would protest that they were unfairly discriminated against and that they too should have six votes. Senator Hitchcock made no secret of the fact that he feared that the question would prove one of the hardest to adjust.

DEATH OF SIR FRANK LASCELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 6.

The death is announced of Sir Frank Lascelles formerly a British Ambassador in Berlin.

BASRA-BAGDAD RAILWAY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRAIN SERVICE. NEARING COMPLETION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 6.

Reuter is informed that the railway connecting Basra and Bagdad is being constructed at the rate of fourteen miles a day and it is expected that public train service will be established at an early date. The daily passenger service will do the journey in twenty-eight hours and it is hoped eventually to take only twelve.

DENIKIN REPLACED.

NEW GOVT. ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Jan. 7.

A Bolshevik wireless message states that owing to defeats a coup d'etat has occurred in General Denikin's headquarters and a new Government has been established with General Romanoffsky replacing General Denikin.

LATEST CABLES.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

TUSSLE ANTICIPATED BETWEEN EXTREMISTS AND MODERATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Jan. 7.

Peace in the railway world depends on the happenings of the next few days. Trade Union leaders are divided as regards the outcome of the task of Mr. Thomas and his associates to persuade the delegates who are meeting on January 7th to accept the Governments offer. They will exert the utmost pressure to secure a favourable verdict and as a last resort will try to get a postponement of the final decision. The delegates will be given every opportunity to discuss details as the conference may last three days. The greatest tussle between the Extremists and Moderates is anticipated.

In the even of another crisis, the Executive may resort to ballot although in the National Union of Railwaymen this is not customary.

Public opinion is freely expressed that the men will be unwise to reject the offer. Meanwhile the Extremists' standpoint is that they won the last strike and they are of opinion that they can win another. The opposition to the offer is based on a general desire to press the original demand, namely, that a thirty-three shillings bonus should be added to the highest rate of pay of each grade and that the total should be made the permanent standard rate on the ground that this has already been conceded to drivers and firemen.

RADICALS ROUNDED UP IN U. S.

ARRESTED IN THOUSANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Jan. 7.

NEW YORK.—The greatest round-up of Radicals in the history of the country took place last night when several thousands were arrested in all parts of the country. It is expected that they will be deported in large batches. Some of the arrested are American-born, but the majority are foreigners. Numerous Russians figure in the number of the arrested.

TURKISH GOVT. TO BE REMOVED FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

BUT THE SULTAN TO REMAIN.

A STRANGE PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Allies will probably decide that the Sultan as Caliph will be left in Constantinople, while the Turkish Government will be transfered to the other side of the Straits. An Allies Commission will administer Constantinople. Every care will be taken not to lessen the Sultan's dignity or religious authority.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

PARIS.—"Le Journal" denies that any decision with regard to the fuaure of Constantinople was reached at the recent coference in London. The paper says that French public opinion is determined to defend the proposal to maintain the Sultan in Constantinople, and never to be guilty of the folly of throwing Russia into the arms of Germany by closing he gate of the Mediterranean to her ever.

JAPAN IN SIBERIA.

ALLOWED A FREE HAND BY AMERICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Jan. 7.

PARIS.—The Press is giving prominence to the news from Washington that America is giving Japan a free hand in Siberia.

"WED" BECOMES "DIED."

STORY OF AN ABBREVIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Jan. 7.

"The Times" learns from New York that Sir Horace Plunkett is highly amused at the anxiety of reporters to know if he is dead. The London News Agency which issued the original statement, explains that the correspondent in giving the day on which Sir Horace Plunkett departed for Battle Creek, contracted Wednesday into "Wed" which was misread in New York as "died."

CRITICAL AUSTRIAN COAL SITUATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Jan. 7.

The coal situation in Austria is unprecedentedly critical. All passenger trains have been stopped for the past ten days. There is a likelihood of total cessation of electric light on the tramways in Vienna.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

BOTH MILL-OWNERS AND STRIKERS UNYIELDING.

WHAT IS THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY?

The great mill strike continues, the situation yesterday, being exactly the same as on the preceding day. The men are holding out, refusing to return to work until their demands are complied with, while the mill-owners decline to consider those demands, on the ground that the exact nature of them has not yet been brought before them by any authorised body of men representing the workers. There is thus no change in the situation as regards the strike from what it was on Monday. The behaviour of the strikers was quite peaceful yesterday, happily there being no disturbance or looting in any part of the city.

An Impasse.

To-day is the sixth day of the strike and unfortunately the prospects of a speedy settlement of the trouble appear quite as remote as at the commencement. A sort of an *impasse* has been reached, the strikers reaffirming their firm resolve not to return to work until their demands are granted, and the owners of mills declaring their inability to consider them till they are approached by persons duly authorised by the workmen to speak on their behalf. Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Acting Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, expressed to a "Chronicle" representative who called on him to obtain his views on the situation the difficulty which he said faced the mill-owners in considering the question in the absence of any persons duly authorised by the workers with whom they could discuss the situation. A couple of men called on the mill-owners on Monday claiming to represent the strikers and putting forth certain demands as coming from them. But how were the mill-owners to know that these men really represented the workers, since they as far as he (Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy) was aware, had held no meeting, formulating their demands or authorising anybody to put such before the mill-owners? Mr. Currimbhoy added they obviously could do nothing in the matter until they definitely heard from men duly authorised by the strikers to speak on their behalf.

Strikers' Position.

The operatives, on the other hand, declare that their views were well-known to the mill-owners, who, however, did nothing for the last so many months to redress their grievances. It is, therefore, they add, not correct to say that the men struck work without any intimation. The rich owners of mills, who have been making exceedingly fat profits for a long time past, appear to think that the small rise in wages, namely of 25 per cent. which was doled out to the labourers last year would suffice for all time, at least for a decade or two. The rise, the operatives maintain, which they got in recent years has not at all been commensurate with the appallingly high prices of food-stuffs, cloth, etc.

A leaflet was found posted on a "peepul" tree at Poibavdi, purporting to have been issued by "Kamgar Mandali, labour party." In this it was stated that the workers could not meet their expenses on account of the prevalent high prices, which should, therefore, be brought down to the level of those that obtained in pre-war days, and that the working hours should be from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays being treated as holidays.

MR. R. CURRIMBHOY'S VIEWS.

A representative of the "Chronicle" again called on Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Acting Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, to obtain a further expression of his views regarding the strikers' demands and the mill-owners' attitude. Mr. Rahimtulla very courteously granted our representative an interview, but said, as regarded his colleagues' attitude in the matter, that he could not definitely say what that attitude was or would be until the Committee which had been authorized by the Association to deal with the question, came to a decision. He however wished to correct a mistake or two which he thought the public were labouring under, and the rectifying of which would enable them to understand the position in its true light. He said it was erroneous to suppose that the mill operatives had been granted only an aggregate rise of 35 per cent. in wages since the commencement of the war. Since 1914 the mill-owners more than once revised the scale of wages in the different departments. Added to this, were the 15 and 20 per cent. compensation increases given during the last two years, which brought up the aggregate rise since the commencement of the war to somewhere near 70 per cent. It was therefore idle to say that the workmen had got only a 35 per cent. rise during the last four years. Again, only last month the mill-owners declared a Peace bonus, amounting to a month's wages, to be paid in February and, not in January. This meant an additional rise of more than 8 per cent. of the monthly wages, so the increase would have by February been something over 70 per cent. He added he mentioned these facts merely with the view of enabling the public to appreciate the real position of things.

Another Mill-owner's Contention.

Another mill-owner declares that the workers have since the commencement of the war got increases of wages which more than cover the rise in the prices of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life. In October of 1914 the price of Rangoon rice per "pailf" was 5 annas, and there has been an increase of only 20 per cent. since then. The price of wheat has advanced 50 per cent., and that of "bajri" 30 per cent., and so on. Thus the average rise in the prices of food-stuffs from the commencement of the war to the end of 1919 has been one of only 35 per cent. while the labourers wages have increased by nearly a hundred per cent. He instances the amount of money paid out by a certain mill as wages to its operatives. In 1909, Rs. 2,42,000 were paid out as wages while nine years later, in 1918, the same mill paid Rs. 3,75,000 as wages and the amount paid during only eight months in 1919 was no less than Rs. 4,80,000. There are 87 cotton mills in Bombay with 134,000 operatives, and four crores of rupees were paid out as wages last year.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WHAT IS THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY?

From enquiries made by a representative of the Associated Press of India it appears that the strike of the workers involving nearly two-hundred thousand men broke out so suddenly that it came as a complete surprise to the millowners and their agents who had received no direct intimation whatsoever from the men of what was impending. They might possibly have drawn their own conclusions from the fact that an open meeting of the workers was held a fortnight ago in the mill area when those present announced their intention of going on strike for the purpose of securing their demands. These have now been formulated in a Marathi notice circulated over the signatures of the joint secretaries of an organisation to which the title of "Millhands' Union" has been given. As already stated the chief demands of the strikers are an increase of 50 per cent over the present grain compensation allowance of 35 per cent., the introduction of the 10 hours a day system, the early payment of bonus and the payment of wages before the 15th of each month.

Dispute About Rise in Prices.

A difference of opinion exists as to the actual percentage of rise in the price of foodstuffs and other necessities. The strikers claim the increase is between a minimum of 90 per cent and a maximum of 150 per cent while the millowners are inclined to put it at 47 per cent. As to the increase in wages it is accepted that it is not less than 60 per cent over the pre-war wages of 1914 while some argue that it represents an increase of 90 per cent. It is contended on behalf of the strikers that a mere statement of percentage increase in their wages does not accurately represent their position unless the exact purchasing power of money now as compared with pre-war days is taken into consideration. They contend that the market or commercial quotations of prices do not apply to them as in actual practice they are charged much higher. They are at the mercy of petty merchants who supply their wants and they point out that the control of prices of foodstuffs has admittedly not been a success and the brunt of exploiting by speculators has fallen on them. They suggest that the millowners as a body should come to their rescue by opening cheap food-grain and cloth shops and providing other amenities of life.

Outside Agencies Accused.

But certain millowners are inclined to put it down solely to organised attempts of workers other than millhands on the ground that the strike was sudden and spread rapidly in a very short time and further that the majority of the millhands have failed to state their grievances or the object of the strike except to announce their desire to observe an *esprit de corps* among millhands as a body. In view of the fact that no one is prepared to speak for the whole of the millhands and that the men are not prepared, or have not as yet taken any action, to intimate to their employers formally and directly what they want, the millowners are obviously not in a position to take any initiative towards bringing about any settlement, though the Committee of the Millowners' Association are fully authorised to come to any arrangement on behalf of the millowners.

Difficulty in Effecting Settlement.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of bringing about a settlement appears to be to decide who is to take the initiative and what people or which bodies can represent the workers in the negotiations. It is understood that the membership of the new Millhands' Union numbers only 8,000. The men it is asserted are determined and pre-

(Continued on page 10.)

AHMEDABAD DISTURBANCES.

NO ORGANISATION BEHIND THEM.

MR. CHATFIELD BEFORE HUNTER COMMITTEE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

Before the Disorders Enquiry Committee at Ahmedabad Mr. Chatfield continuing said he remained there till the military. The crowd offered no violence during the time he was with them. The whole time he was endeavouring to push back the crowd. They were every now and then shouting for Mr. Gandhi. There were two leaders of the Satyagraha movement in the crowd. He did not know their names. They tried to prevent the crowd from indulging in violence. Witness added, by leaders he meant. Mr. Gandhi's followers. The crowd at its greatest was two or three thousand. Witness discussed with the police superintendent about the release of prisoners. He considered that the sight of the prisoners, whom the armed police were guarding, would excite the crowd. As these men were not arrested for any particularly heinous crime but had been picked out of the crowd, witness took their names and addresses and after making two Satyagrahi men responsible released them. Witness said no stones were thrown at him. The military numbering two hundred arrived under Colonel Frasen. The crowd dispersed before the military. Witness then went to the station. After remaining there for some time he drove back to Shahibagh. At that time the streets were absolutely empty. A crowd collected at Trichy Road. At 11 night witness heard from the Police Superintendent, that the police were stoned by the crowd and shops were forced to close. The Victor Cinema sustained some damage. But for the riot at the Beehive Mill nothing more occurred. Police were assisted by the Satyagrahi leaders.

MEETING ON THE SABARMATI.

Proceeding witness referred to a meeting on the Sabarmati river side. He had heard the proceedings were confused but the effect of the meeting was that the crowd were quieted down. At night the Police Superintendent came to him to inform of depositions he had made. There was the largest body of armed police at the Khas Bazar Chowki which prevented its being approached. The first incident on the 11th, when witness and the Police Superintendent went to the Prim Gate was the discovery that the patrol was confronted by the mob. The Officer-in-charge complained to witness of the annoyance from the crowd. It appeared to witness that trouble might occur. Sometime after the arrival of the Express train from Bombay, there was a rumour that Miss Ansuya had been arrested. Witness motored to the Beehive Mill. While having a talk with a 'native' officer another car containing Messrs Patel, Yajnik and Dr. Kanuga arrived. Witness spoke to them and they agreed to draw away the crowd. They were fairly successful and went away with the crowd through the Prem Gate. Witness went with the Police Superintendent, to the Kalupur gate and the Panchkuva Gate and inspected Mr. Fonseca's shop, which was slightly knocked about.

Mr. Chatfield continuing said the crowd began to be thick shortly before the Fernandes Bridge. They did not shout, except that they closed round witness' car they did not do anything. At that time one of Satyagrahis jumped on the footboard of witness' car and tried to address the crowd but witness pushed him off. The Satyagrahi said he was protecting them. Witness said there was no attack on him or the Police Superintendent. Afterwards witness moved out. Stones were thrown as he moved which fell into his car. He proceeded directly west and as he passed the Leeway he met a very thick mob armed with lathis. The crowd seemed to intend mischief. Witness had known then that the mob had destroyed the motor car. Witness did not see Mr. Desai at time. He did not know at the time that Mr. Desai was endeavouring to pacify the mob by informing them that Miss Ansuya was not arrested. Witness considered it necessary to bring up troops at once. He drove to the camp at twenty minutes to nine saw Col. Preston in Colonel Fraser's absence and arranged for sending down three hundred troops to the city. In the meantime the mob burnt down a large tent for the Matriculation examination and also the Collector's and other offices. All those buildings were burnt to the ground eventually. Witness could not say whence the crowd got the kerosine. He thought the buildings contained a great deal of wood about them and would burn very easily.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVED.

The armed guard at the Bank of Bombay opened fire with buckshot and saved the bank. The guard at the sub-jail drove off the crowd but it set fire to the front part. One prisoner escaped in the confusion. The crowd burnt building just outside Bhadar opposite Lal Darwaza. It was private building but looked like a police chowky. The Telegraph Office was burnt later. Witness coudn't say if attempts were made to burn the district courts. The crowd approached courts but he was informed that the pleaders expostulated with the crowd and made them desist. Half an hour later the crowd attacked the power house and assaulted Mr. Brown severely, they did no harm to the machinery. They broke the windows. Mr. Brown's family were safe through the fidelity of the servants The crowd then attacked the ammunition cart inside the Delhi Gate but dispersed on being fired upon by the police escort.

At this stage witness said Lieutenant Macdonald was coming as a witness.

Mr. Kemp counsel for Government informed the Committee that Lieutenant Macdonald whose statement had been put in was the wrong man and they were communicating with the right Lieutenant Macdonald.

Witness continuing said the unarmed police were swept off the streets. They were beaten, their uniforms were stripped and they disappeared. Witness then mentioned the crowd set fire at the Delhi Gate and gutted the houses. The Civil Hospital was spared, witness said at the intercession of the students and doctors. Later in the day when Sergeant Fraser's body was brought, these students board and shouted. Witness mentioned all these events occurred between nine and eleven on the 11th morning. Shortly after eleven the troops under Col. Preston approached Bhadar. Proceeding witness said the first sign of incendiarism he noticed on the return to the city was the burning of the Mamlatdars cutchery. People were pouring out of Bhadar on hearing that troops were coming. Col. Preston asked witness regarding firing on the crowd. Witness told Colonel Preston to fire on anybody burning buildings or attacking the military. Colonel Preston informed him that regarding attacks on the military he had military orders. The crowd made no stand against the troops. A guard was drawn up along the road and the other troops returned to the Khas Bazar Chowki. The Municipal Fire Brigade were doing nothing at that time. They attempted to go out to Bhadar but having been roughly treated by the crowd they refused to go out without a guard. Witness after effecting junction with the troops proceeded to Bhadar, sent for the Fire Brigade and when they arrived, attempted to save what was left of the Telegraph Office. Other bildings were beyond saving.

Continuing witness said about this time he heard shots. Lt. Clarke, who was in charge, was coming before the Committee. Major Kirkwood arrived with reinforcements and cleared the road. The crowd while retreating before the trooops threw stones. The troops were too far for the stones to reach. Witness didn't notice who threw stones.

IN FRONT OF JUMA MUSJID.

Further examined by Lord Hunter Mr. Chatfield said, he next proceeded to the Juma Masjid. He saw a group of excited Mahomedans in front of the Masjid declaiming that bullets were falling into the Mosque. Witness thought it was impossible as the Mosque was surrounded by high walls and private buildings. The Police Sub-Inspector persuaded them to retire.

Continuing, witness said the main crowd marched up to the mouth of Richey Road, but were held up there. Witness went round the Mosque with troops as he had heard rumours, that a large crowd intended to attack the troops. The situation was that the troops just held a few main points. The forces consisted of six hundred military and fifty-one armed men to deal with the situation.

RUMOURS OF MOB VIOLENCE.

Shortly after noon, he heard a rumour that the crowd had broken out in the north and were proceeding to attack the Commissioner's office. Mr. Preston took eighty men. Witness remained sometime, and then as he was proceeding up a man threw a pole with a sick tied to the end of it, at his car. But it fell short of it. The mob continued to face the troops at Richey road, and raided the Swami Narayan temple for arms. They got swords and witness thought some guns also. At 2 p.m. Sergeant Fraser was dragged out from a shop, two hundred yards from the military cordon under Fitzpatrick. Major Kirkwood was in general command of the city.

Later in the day, they attacked the houses of two Indian officials, Rai Bahadur Bulaki Das and Khan Bahadur Husein Khan, Honorary Magistrate. Mr. Bulakhi Das was witness' personal assistant. He was a very strict magistrate, and unpopular. Witness did not know whether Mr. Husein Khan was attacked. Mr. Husein Khan was popular. They and their families escaped. Their houses were looted, but not set fire to at the intercession of the neighbours. Every police *chowki* in the town was burnt, except those adjoining the houses. Witness could not give the number of *chowkis* in the town. The liquor shops were broken into, and a great quantity of liquor was drunk and the rest allowed to run into the streets. One shop at Panchkuva was burnt.

TWO THOUSAND MEN CONCENTRATED IN ARMY CAMP.

Witness then said, that he made a tour of observation with Col. Fraser, and mentioned the places visited by him. The roads were filled with noisy crowds. They were very hostile. There were in the camp, two thousand trained and half-trained military recruits. Col. Fraser had difficulty in finding reliefs. There was need for guarding the Gujrat College. Witness sent down an armed guard by the Sabarmati bridge. During the evening, some Europeans arrived at Shahi Bagh, partly from the Gujrat College and partly from the railway colony. Some put up at the Commissioner's others at witness' bungalow. Witness went to bed at 1 a.m., and was roused up at two by a message from Shahi Bagh, that the mob was coming up to attack Shahi Bagh. Witness sent the refugees at his bungalow to Shahi Bagh.

NO ACTS OF BURNING.

The whole of the city was in the hands of the mob, except a few main roads. The rioters continued violence after dark, but there were no acts of burning, the latest act of incendiarism being in the evening.

MARTIAL LAW ORDERS.

Col. Fraser came to witness at night, about the orders he intended to issue to the troops, prohibiting congregations of more than ten persons under pain of being shot, and that people who did not answer the challenge after dark would also be shot at sight. Witness after satisfying himself about the reasons, approved those orders. Col. Fraser wished that the orders should come into force the next morning, but witness wanted a longer time, to make them known to the people, and decided that they should come into force at 4 p.m. on the next day. Notices were cyclestyled the next morning. Witness took some in his car, and gave them to the patrols to be posted or dropped near people. He gave some to the police to be distributed among passers-by. Proceeding Mr. Chatfield said that the situation was a very anxious one, and it was perfectly impossible to deal with the situation without military assistance. There was nothing further by way of proclaiming martial law, excepting those orders of Col. Fraser.

MOB QUIET ON 12TH.

On the 12th April things were quieter than on the 11th. The authorities were anxiously awaiting reinforcements of British troops from Bombay. There was a rumour that the mob intended attacking the cantonment. There were hardly any troops left, and what was left was practically untrained. The electric light was stopped, but the water service continued. The drainage pumping at Jamalpur stopped, the conservancy staff disappeared, and the situation was alarming.

During this time they received no assistance from the municipal authorities. Witness saw nothing of the municipal councillors. He received assistance from Messrs. Ambalal and Lahar on the 12th afternoon. Others were consulting their own safety. The telegraph wires were cut the same night between Bombay and Ahmedabad. A troop train was derailed outside his district, and he could not say anything. He wired direct to the Government on the 11th afternoon.

32 ROUNDS OF MACHINE-GUN AND RIFLE FIRE.

The Commissioner and Inspector-General of Police arrived and troops also arrived. The troops were posted up Bhadar and the patrol stationed along Richey road. The actual fighting was over, but they had occasional friction with the crowd. During the firing on Sunday, thirty-two rounds were fired by rifles and thirty-two by machine-gun. Witness communicated to the Commissioner what happened at Viramgam. Arrangements were made with Col. Fraser to send two hundred troops to quell the riots.

MR. GANDHI RESTORES QUIET.

Mr. Gandhi arrived at Ahmedabad on Sunday morning. He held a large meetings on the 14th. His efforts among the people were successful. The special order issued by the military was withdrawn on the 14th, as the civil authorities had regained control.

After referring to the casualties in Ahmedabad, witness said the military did not fire at Viramgaum.

The casualties at Viramgaum were twenty-four, of which six proved fatal. The damage done to various classes of buildings and property was estimated at nine lakhs. The rest of the district was on the whole quiet. The only place witness was nervous about was Dolka, thirty miles west. There was a large Mahomedan population, and the report was that they were out for trouble. A party of armed guard was sent down as a precaution. The crowd started to break out the lines, but contented themselves with cutting wires.

STUDENTS AMONG THE MOB.

Witness spoke unfavourably of the attitude of the Ahmedabad citizens. His opinion was that the student class was well represented in the mob. They belonged to the respectable classes. Witness had the statement of Mr. Gandhi, that it was the work of the educated classes.

Lord Hunter remarked that Mr. Gandhi had explained that they were not necessarily university educated people.

Witness replied that they were of a respectable class. He was not speaking from personal knowledge, but he had heard that the mob got money and food from the citizens. They resumed a normal attitude after the 14th. Witness believed that the motive of the mob was personal affection for Mr. Gandhi. As soon as he appeared the motive disappeared. He was talking of the mill-hands. Witness had heard no complaints regarding the conduct of the editor of the "Gujrati Punch", who was before him for writing in his paper complaining that British troops indulged in unnecessary firing. The editor told witness that he was not responsible for the article, but that during his absence his sub-editor had put it in. He agreed to withdraw the charge and apologise.

INDISCRIMINATE FIRING BY THE MILITARY.

Mr. Gandhi had written to witness regarding the indiscriminate firing. Witness asked that the persons who complained to Mr. Gandhi, might be sent to him, but those persons never came. A number of people were prosecuted, but he could not say how many. The Special Tribunal was appointed on 2nd June, and the second Tribunal on 22nd July to try cases only in Kaira. The Tribunals were appointed under the Defence of India Act and not under the Bengal Regulation of 1804.

Witness sanctioned punitive measures, as the District Magistrate issued notices calling for submission of claims for damages. It was in accordance with the Indian law that the community was liable for the damages. There was such a provision in the Police Act. Witness tabulated the claims, and enquired into them through the revenue authorities. The Ahmedabad claims amounted to thirteen lakhs, but witness cut them down. The damages were to be recovered by a levy on the income-tax payers and the general water-tax payers, and by confiscation of the mill-hands' caution money, amounting to one week's wages deposited with their employees. Witness denied having increased the police force beyond what was necessary.

HOW ARRESTS WERE MADE.

Replying to Justice Rankin, witness said that arrests were made under the Criminal Procedure Code in the ordinary way. No exceptional measures were employed. Witness had no very close personal knowledge. Arrests were made entirely under Mr. Guider's orders. The Special Tribunals tried all cases connected with the riots. The ordinary criminal courts had nothing to do with those cases.

In Ahmedabad there were many old wooden houses, and they were easily inflammable. If the crowd's intention was to destroy houses, they might have committed a great many independent acts of arson, on the 10th and 11th. Witness however did not feel certain about it. But though the crowd burnt all that was to hand, what was left was guarded. If Col. Fraser's orders had not been carried out, witness could not say if it would have been quieted down sooner. The motive of the mob was anti-European, and he thought the burning of Government buildings was anti-Government in character. The mob was not out to make a demonstration against the Rowlatt Act, but against the supposed violence to Mr. Gandhi. A portion of the people were already very much excited by the meetings, but not the mill-hands. Witness thought there was difficulty in getting direct evidence about the Bechive Mill occurrence.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SIR C. SETALVAD.

Examined by Sir C. Setalvad, witness said, he was the Deputy Commissioner of Ahmedabad since May, 1917. Except for five months, when he was at Sholapur, his whole time had been spent in Sind. Before the 10th April, he had found the people were quiet and law-abiding. They did not ordinarily put themselves against the authorities. Before the riots, witness had not observed any anti-British feeling, nor any anti-Government feeling in that sense. The Home Rule agitation came in 1917 or 1918, and the Rowlatt agitation in 1919.

NO EVIDENCE FOR WITNESS' CONTENTIONS.

Sir C. Setalvad referred witness, to the statement of the Government case, about ignorant people being played upon by agitators. Witness said his knowledge was only hearsay knowledge. There was no evidence at all. He had received reports, but he could not say if misrepresentations emanated from the leaders. Witness never had reports regarding the sources of misrepresentations. He admitted Mr. Gandhi's followers did not induce the people to violence. They did succeed on the 11th April in controlling the crowd.

Sir C. Setalvad: "You say they had no power."

Witness: "Yes, from the time the riot became serious, I lost sight of them altogether." Continuing, witness said that the rioters were chiefly mill-hands. His view was that their acts were dictated more from personal motives than political considerations. He thought, the mill-hands looked upon Mr. Gandhi with the greatest respect. They adeified him. When they heard Mr. Gandhi was arrested, they got out of hand.

NO ORGANISATION BEHIND THE DISTURBANCES.

In his opinion, no evidence had been obtained of any organisation controlling the movement having encouraged the disturbances. Witness' opinion was that the whole thing was organized on the 10th night. He had Mr. Gandhi's statement regarding it. There was no conflict of views. The Government's view was not incompatible with Mr. Gandhi's. The Government's view presumed that there was no central organisation, but the whole thing was organised on the 10th night. Witness had Mr. Gandhi's statement. That was very good evidence. There were other circumstances, and they could be gathered from reports.

Sir C. Setalvad: "You have told us all was the result of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and the rest is presumption."

Witness: "Mr. Gandhi told me it was all organised, and he could tell who did it."

Sir C. Setalvad: "Mr. Gandhi was not in Ahmedabad on the 10th, and he could have had no personal knowledge."

Witness: "He could have had the very best knowledge, but he would give me no clue as to who did it."

Sir C. Setalvad: "True, you had your official machinery. What steps did you take to find them out?"

Witness: "We took such steps as were possible, and the result was negative." Continuing, witness said that he had no tangible proof that men of knowledge and education had a hand in the matter. Mr. Guider was in charge of the investigations. He placed before Mr. Guider Mr. Gandhi's statement. Mr. Guider must have investigated it

MR. GUIDER AND THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Sir C. Setalvad asked, if Mr Guider made the report. Witness said, there was no report. Witness reported the result of the conversation with Mr. Gandhi to the Commissioner and the Government, but did not discuss it with Mr. Guider.

Sir C. Setalvad pointed out that it was an important statement, and since Mr. Guider was in charge of the investigations he should have been placed in possession of that fact. Witness did not know anything at all.

Mr. Kemp interrupting said there was no report by Mr. Guider. Sir C. Setalvad observed that if Mr. Guider made investigations, there must be some report made by him to his superior authorities.

Continuing witness said that the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest reached him as a rumour on the morning of the 10th. The Government did not inform him. Witness did not know the actual facts until after the riots. The Bombay Government, he admitted, never officially informed him about the matter. Witness did not think that any post came to Ahmedabad. He could not tell how the rumour reached him. He did not take steps to communicate with the Government and ascertain facts.

Witness admitted, it would have been beneficial, if the people had been apprized of the facts, in view of Mr. Gandhi's influence. Proceeding, he said that the disturbances on the 10th were of a serious character and so he ordered the military to aid the civil power. Witness retained two strong guards at the two gates, where the rioting had taken place. Witness had discussed the question of keeping the military in readiness with Col. Fraser and the Superintendent of Police. He admitted that if the military had been held standing by buildings, they could have been saved, but he did not think that riots would not have occurred or there would have been loss of life.

ARMED GUARDS PICKETTING THE CITY.

Further questioned, witness, said, that there were four armed guards at the Bank of Bombay, and they saved the building. The number of guards required for the purpose, was in his view nothing less than a hundred. He did not admit that if the military had been held in reserve in various parts, there would have been no rioting. He did not admit either that when the military arrived nothing serious occurred. The military could not have guarded every place, though it was a possibility. The mob were encouraged by their success in the city. All the police were not unarmed. There were armed police at Khasbazar Power-house, Idga Chowki, the Bank of Bombay, and the sub-jail. The armed guards in the city were much too small, and also there was a great danger of splitting them into too small sections. Judging after the event, he thought it would have been better to get the military into the city on the night of the 10th, but judging from facts, he thought otherwise. He did not consider that the riots were inevitable. He knew that Mr. Gandhi's followers had very good influence, as was the case on the 6th April.

He did not consider that he was justified in introducing the military without seeing his way a little more clearly. The chances were that if he introduced the military he might be undoing the work of Mr. Gandhi's followers. He preferred to wait and see next morning where he stood. If he had any particular reason to believe that the crowd would attack the Government buildings, he might have introduced the military. But his attention was concentrated on the mill area. He first visited it, as did the Satyagrahi leaders. He had no apprehension regarding Bhadar and Government buildings.

Sir C. Setalvad had not finished with witness, when the Committee adjourned for lunch.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(Continued from page 9.)

pared to hold out for a long period, if necessary. Inquiries show that some millowners are prepared to concede the demands of the strikers and if necessary even settle independently with their men but it is stated that the strikers have expressed their unwillingness to return except in a body.

MEETING OF STRIKERS.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

Yesterday a meeting of the strikers, under the auspices of the Indian Labour League, Bombay Labour Union and Bombay Mill-hands Union, was held on the maidan behind the Century Mills, at 5-30 p.m. The meeting time was announced as 4 p.m. but owing to heavy rains the time was changed to 5-30 p.m. There was a large attendance of the strikers, when strikers from almost all centres were assembled.

The following are the demands which they settled unanimously.

(I) The working hours should be reduced to 10 from 12.

(II) Permanent increase of 50 per cent on the actual pay should be granted with the continuation of 35 per cent grain compensation allowance which is in force at present.

(III) Bonus should be given as under:—Those who get Rs. 20 and below it should be given Rs. 20 without any distinction and those who earn more than Rs. 20 should get one month's pay.

(IV) Holidays excepting Sundays should be given with full pay.

(V) The recess time should be of full one hour instead of half an hour as at present.

(VI) Wages should be paid on the 15th of each month.

(VII) No deduction should be made from the pay for the days on strike.

MEETING OF MILL-OWNERS' COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association again met yesterday, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, to discuss the situation created by the strike of the operatives. The sitting of the Committee was held *in camera* and nothing therefore is known as to the views which are held by the members. The Committee came to no definite decision on the ground that they had as yet been approached by no authoritative body really representative of the workers.

SITUATION ON N.-W. FRONTIER.

ANTI-PEACE MAHSUDS' ATTACK BEATEN OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

A communique issued here says:—The Afridi jirgas have again been interviewed by the Political Agent, Khaibar, and the maliks have returned to Tirah to endeavour to recover the captured rifles. On the night of December 31st-January 1st a gang of raiders tampered with the railway line five miles east of Kohat with the result that the engine of the Rawalpindi-Kohat mail was derailed and the engine driver killed. Some Wazir raiders were engaged by the constabulary near Bannu and lost six killed. All sections of the Tochi Wazirs including the Madda Khel who have been creating difficulties of late have sent in messages saying they are busy collecting the outstanding fines and rifles. The Mahsuds are reported to have held a jirgah at Kaniguram on the 5th and 6th instants to arrange for the recovery of the ribes demanded by our terms. The Mansai section of the Alizai and the Shaman Khel are in favour of rapid compliance but the Baholzai and the Shabi sections of the Alizai are still doubtful. On the 2nd instant the anti-peace Mahsuds under Fasl Din and Musa Khan numbering about five to six hundred sniped our picket covering the troops near Kotkai all day and attacned the troops during the withdrawal to camp. The attack was beaten off with great steadiness by the 4/39th Garhwalis and the tribesmen are reported to have lost sixty killed. On the 3rd instant about one hundred to two hundred enemy were still in the vicinity but they did not attempt to molest our troops during the withdrawal. Mullah Hamzullah an influential Wana Wazir Mullah, is reported to be endeavouring to persuade his tribe to assist the recalcitrant Mahsuds under Fasl Din. On the 2nd of January three hundred Wana Wazirs were reported to be collected in the Inzar Tangai four miles west of the Tank Zam.

REFORMS ACT.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.'

MR. G. MORGAN'S OFFER TO MODERATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The annual meeting of the European Association was held this afternoon. Mr. George Morgan, the President of the Association, occupied the chair and in the course of a long speech dealt with the burning topics of the day.

Referring first to the disorders in the Punjab the President said:—"I could say a great deal on this, but no, it is now the subject of inquiry by the Hunter Committee and therefore *sub judice*. I will only mention that the Government of India invited me to serve on the Committee but principally for reasons of health I had reluctantly to decline. The Hon. Mr. T. Smith, who is the Chairman of our Cawnpore Branch, accepted and he is doing excellent work on the Committee. When the Report comes out it will be carefully examined by your new Council and any action which may be considered necessary will no doubt be taken. I rather favour the opinion held in some quarters that this Committee of Inquiry should now be dissolved in view of what the King's Proclamation said with regard to the release of political offenders which has already been acted upon. In this connection I should like to add and I am sure you will agree with me that the reference made on public platforms and in the Indian press to the Viceroy, General Dyer and Colonel Frank Johnson are nothing short of scandalous."

REFORMS ACT.

With regard to the Reforms Act Mr. Morgan said:—"In many respects I regard it as a dangerous experiment but as it is one to which we are now committed we must see that it is given a fair trial. The new Ministers must not be nursed too much by those who have already had experience in the art of governing. They must be made to feel their responsibilities and they must stand or fall by their work. We shall now see whether dyarchy is a workable proposition in practice or not."

After referring to the methods adopted to secure the passage of the Bill he said:—It seems to me that it would have been wiser to have left the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Imperial Legislative Council untouched until the new provincial Ministers and Councils had proved themselves. Mr. Morgan proceeded:—It is very difficult for a European and an Indian to meet socially the same as a European or an Indian can meet one of his own race. That time will change this is more than possible, but many Indian customs will have to undergo a complete revolution before it is possible. This Association has a very great future before it. Communal representation has been secured and it is up to us to see that we get the best man to represent our community. I expect the central office of this Association to be in a position to prepare briefs for our representatives on any subject. It is too much to expect our business men to be able to work up subjects in detail. Therefore I want to see this work done for them by the Secretary of this Association under the advice and guidance of the Council. It must be done, otherwise we are faced with the only alternative, namely paid representatives. The man who wants to fight all reform will be of no use to his community. We have nearly as much interest as the Indians themselves and we mean to be as large a factor in influencing the governing of India in the future as we have been in the past but with this marked difference that whereas in the past the factor was the official, in the future it will be the non-official. I am glad to see that the Indian Moderate Party is asserting itself and that is all to the good. If that party shows backbone and sets itself to work for the real good of India it will deserve and it will get our support. But no party which makes politics a game and only wishes to gain power for its own ends can expect any sympathy from the non-official European community. Sir B. C. Mitter in his speech at the Moderate Conference on the 30th of December said that he hoped we would cooperate with Indians in shouldering the new responsibilities and thus ensure the success of the new Act. We are ready to give the reforms a fair trial and if the party to which Sir B. C. Mitter belongs really means to stand up against the Extremist section of politicians and to work for the good Government of India I feel confident that our community will cooperate. But we insist on being recognised as belonging to India and not as mere foreign exploiters and birds of passage. (Applause).

An A. P. message says:—It is understood that it is probable that a non-official resolution would be moved early in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council conveying grateful thanks to his Majesty the King-Emperor for the Royal Proclamation and the spirit expressed in it as a guide to future administration of the country.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

NEED FOR ALL-ROUND REFORM.

VICEROY'S CONVOCATION SPEECH IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy presided at the second day's Convocation of the Calcutta University held to-day Among the degrees conferred were four Ph. D.'s, 162 M. A.'s, 165 B. A.'s, three D. Sc.'s, 29 B. Sc.'s. 116 B.L.'s and 71 M.B.'s. His Excellency addressing the Convocation said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen,—Once again I have the honour and privilege of presiding over your convocation. It is, alas, one of the few opportunities which I have of showing my personal interest in the work of the University. The Viceroy and the Government of India are so far removed from you that it is well-nigh impossible to take that personal part in your affairs that our statutory position demands. It will be one of the changes which will be the result of the Report of the Sadler Commission, that your Governor will become the Chancellor and the Viceroy will be connected with you only in the position of a visitor. This is as it should be, because from our remoteness from you it is impossible to act except after consultation with and through your rector. This procedure is obviously inconvenient and it is to the public interest that it should be ended. Though then it will be a matter of personal regret both on my part and I am sure on the part of my successors that we shall not be so closely identified with your affairs, yet I am sure it is in the interests of the good government of your University, that your Chancellor should reside in Calcutta and be personally acquainted with your problems, and the personnel whose appointment to office it will be his responsibility to make.

THE SADLER COMMISSION.

I will not dwell at length on the history of the past three years. You will remember that I announced the appointment of the Sadler Commission just three years ago, and I stated then that so far as it lay in me, its composition should be of the strongest possible character on the educational side and that educational qualifications should alone be considered. I added that I hoped to get as many as three educational experts from England. As a matter of fact I did more than this. I got four namely, Dr. now Sir Michael Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, Dr. Gregory, a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Professor in the University of Glasgow, Mr. Ramsay Muir, a Professor in the University of Manchester, and Mr. Hartog the academic Registrar of the University of London. The members selected in India were Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee whose interest in your University is so well-known, Mr. Hornell, the Director of Public Instruction and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, a Professor at Aligarh. Such was the constitution of this Commission. I think you will agree with me that it carried the highest academic authority. The terms of reference were wide and permitted of investigation along the whole gamut of university activities, from the qualifications to be demanded of students in their admission to the sphere of higher research. I was determined to afford every opportunity to the Commission to lay the foundations of constructive policy. and told you that I hoped that their report would be of equal educational value to that of the London University Commission. Do not think that we have any reason for disappointment. The report is a monument of academic wisdom. Your University will be proud that it has been selected, so to speak, the text of what I prophesy will pass down to future generations as one of the weightiest of educational sermons ever preached. If the Commission have been insistent in pointing out your shortcomings they have dealt with them sympathetically and have been quick to suggest the appropriate remedies.

MEASURES OF REFORM.

What are those remedies? Broadly speaking the Commission have advocated two lines of reform. In the first place they have aimed at raising the ideal of University education, and focussing University effort and activity upon the problem which are its proper subject. With this end in view, they have proposed that the intermediate stage of education which in reality is a school stage, should be relegated to that part of the educational system to which it properly belongs, and that the University should be relieved by the creation of a Board of Secondary and Intermediate education of an onerous part of the function which it has hitherto performed. They have also proposed far-reaching changes in the University of Calcutta itself, and the creation of a unitary university at Dacca possibly followed by others at other places. In the second place they have sought to pave the way for the introduction of much needed variety in our courses. It is hoped that the new board, the intermediate colleges, and the examination which will close their curriculum will afford not merely a passage into the University, but also a useful training for the various walks of life and that the scheme will assist in opening new vistas of employment and aiding the industrial development, which we all hope to see materialised. The aims of the Commission therefore were to raise and to broaden the procedure through which these objects are to be achieved and it will necessarily be a work of time. but it was the desire of my Government to lose no time in assisting you to set forth without delay on the path of these reforms.

DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL.

To this end three things had to be done at once. The machinery had to be brought together for the conduct of secondary and intermediate education as now conceived. Legislation had to be drafted for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University. Legislation had to be introduced for the creation of the Dacca University, if we were not to be accused of dilatoriness, a charge not infrequently laid at the door of the Government of India. We had to move swiftly. Hence, it was impossible at the initial stages to consult all whom we should have desired to consult. What we had to do was to hammer out something in a crystallised form which might serve as a basis for discussion. But this foundation once laid, we desired that our subsequent operations should be conducted in the most open manner possible, and that the ultimate form of our structure should be modified in the light of intelligent criticism. I shall now briefly explain to you this procedure. The Dacca University Bill as you all know has already been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, where I am glad to say it had an encouraging reception. It was necessary and possible to introduce this Bill at once. We had to discharge our obligations already long delayed to the people of Dacca. The scheme was an old one already accepted in principle. The proposals of the Commission were simple. The university will be a new institution, and so we were able to work on a clean slate without fear of injuring the prescriptive rights of vested interests. Moreover the scheme is self-contained, and does not necessarily commit us to the acceptance of other portions of the report. I am glad that the Senate of your University have expressed their appreciation of the assurances given to them by the Government upon this point. Of course, I quite admit that the better way would have been to introduce all our proposals at once, but references were inevitable and legislation is not a light matter to be framed in a few days. The task would have been physically impossible. We therefore did what seemed to us best in the matter. I think that perhaps there were two ideas which had at first troubled some of you. One was that the Government of India would put through the Dacca scheme, and suddenly spring some novel proposal upon Calcutta. I need hardly say that such was never our intention. Our intention is to follow out as closely as may be, the lines of their report. The other idea possibly was that Dacca might be given a long start and the new University would in this way be a great financial gainer. As a matter of fact we had already put aside earmarked the money for Dacca, and we have made no secret of this. The arrangements were publicly announced from time to time in the Imperial Legislative Council. I do not conceal from myself the fact that the financing of the scheme proposed by the Commission will present considerable difficulty, but whatever funds may be made available for Calcutta will not be curtailed by the expenditure of the money which had already been definitely promised for the initiation of the University of Dacca.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN INTRODUCING BILL.

The two remaining questions are more involved and more controversial. A rough draft dealing with the Commission's proposals for the University of Calcutta has already been made, but not expressed in legal language nor examined from the point of view of legislation. It was made with all possible speed so as to permit of the introduction of the Bill in February next, because it was thought that the Senate would appreciate the possibility of the consideration of its terms before the Bill for the University of Dacca had been passed. But your Senate has required that registration for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta be postponed until at least six months have elapsed from the date on which the volumes containing the evidence are placed in the hands of its members. Now some of those volumes have already appeared and the report which was published nearly five months ago contains a mass of extra notes from the evidence of witnesses. I also observe that as soon as the Report appeared three months ago, the Senate appointed a committee to examine the report from the different points of view. Again I ask you, is it easier, is it more profitable to make a critical study of the provisions for the reconstitution of the University in the pages of the Report which are necessarily and properly filled with argument and the presentation of reasons, or in the clear-cut clauses of a bill? I admit that the report is a fascinating document, so lucid, so distinguished in style, that when one takes up a volume it is difficult to tear oneself away from it before the conclusion. But the fellows of the University are, I believe, for the most part busy men, and while I do not accuse any one of them of not having read from cover to cover the five volumes of the report and the succeeding volumes of evidence which have appeared, indeed I am sure they have read them all perhaps more than once, yet the work entitled is not merely one of reading. The points have to be gathered together and focussed, and one knows how long and intricate a task this is. I am sure that most of those who desire to express their opinions would have welcomed the appearance of a draft in which the recommendations of the Commission were translated from the glowing and smooth language of the report into the cold and clear-cut language of a legislative measure. With such a document before him, it would have been easy for one who wished seriously to study the problems, to turn back to those pages of the report or of the evidence which deals with the subject of any particular clause, and this mode of presentation is calculated to sharpen rather than to dullen the critical faculty. However, it is clear that your Senate desires some delay, and my Government is anxious to respect its wishes. The Bill will accordingly not be introduced in the forthcoming session. Instead. the Government of India will as soon as possible issue a resolution setting forth the lines on which they deem that the commission's recommendation can be carried out in the most practical manner. This will serve to acquaint the public at the earliest possible date with the intentions of the Government of India.

The draft of a bill on the lines indicated in the resolution will be published, it is hoped by the end of April. The Government of India will reserve to themselves the decision as to the time and method of placing it before the Council and before a Select Committee, and of passing it.

REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

The third big matter which is in reality the most important of all is the reorganisation of secondary and intermediate education. It stands upon a different footing. For, once the principles embodied in this important proposal are accepted, the working out of the details must rest with the local Government, whether the Government of Bengal or the Governments of other provinces consider the scheme suitable for adopting within their jurisdiction. We have not therefore attempted to formulate these proposals in anything approaching a Bill, and indeed it seems questionable whether any special legislation will be required. I return for one moment to the question of the report itself. I have touched merely on the main points with which we have to deal at once in order to create the machinery, for the carrying out of the more strictly academic recommendations of the report. Those recommendations form a most valuable part of it which it will be for the bodies created by the legislature to consider. In the matter of these recommendations the report is a mine of wealth and I believe that it is destined to take an honoured place among the educational classics of the world. I believe, that its proposals when carried into effect will exercise a very beneficial influence upon higher education in this province, and elsewhere where they may be adopted. I do not mean that it will be found possible or desirable to follow the report in every minute detail here, and administrative considerations may demand a modification. Public opinion may in some respects signify good reasons for a change, but I hope to see the main proposals of the report substantially carried out, and I would ask for the hearty co-operation of you all in making these proposals a success. We shall have to pursue a policy of give and take. There will have to be a certain amount of self-abnegation by all parties concerned, but we should remember that we are all working for a common cause, and that one of the greatest causes which can influence humanity. I believe that there is in Bengal at present a very keen desire for genuine improvement in educational methods, and I am persuaded that I shall not look in vain for wholehearted assistance and co-operation in this matter.

TRIBUTE TO SIR RASH BEHARI GHOSE.

Your University has recently received a munificent donation from one of its most distinguished representatives. I refer to Sir Rash Behari Ghose. Words fail me to express in adequate terms the admiration I feel for the generosity and public spirit which has animated Sir Rash Behari's action. It should be an inspiration to us all. There are few of us, even though we may have command over the profession of the law, who are in a financial position to follow his example, but we are all capable of imitating his public spirit and of contributing our mite through public service to the cause of our University. I would then urge upon all. who are called to any office or administration in the same way, to use their best endeavour to further the cause of university reform.

Sir Michael Sadler and his eminent colleagues have in the main unanimously pointed out to us the way. Let us all see whether we cannot walk in it. We all of us have one aim in common, the furtherance of the good of our University and no other. Surely we must hesitate before we decline to follow the path which the Commission has indicated. The eyes of the educational world are upon you. The report is now the property of the world and the world will pass its judgment upon your decision.

THE UNIVERSITY CORPS.

There is one more matter which I should like to make a brief allusion to, and that is the formation of your University corps. No one who has been present at the past two convocations can but have been impressed by the smart appearance of the Guard of Honour, and the outward and visible effect of their training, but I am glad to hear that it is not only in these outward matters that the corps has had a marked effect upon its members. The members of the corps have shown themselves to be not only smart in their outward appearance, but to have been no whit behind their fellows in their intellectual achievements. I can only attribute this to the excellent effect which the physical exercises demanded by drill has had upon them. If a man takes care of his body it must follow as the night the day, that the healthiness of his physical frame will react upon his mind. I have always felt the very deepest interest in the prosperity of your University corps, and each year that I have been here I have taken consultation with those who are interested in it as to its welfare and its progress, and each year I have been able to do something to improve the conditions under which it exists. I am convinced that we have in the University corps a body of which not only the University Bill be proud, but which will itself have a most valuable influence upon the life of the University. You may depend upon it, that I will not relax my interest in its welfare and that I will do everything in my power to foster it and to make it a success.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL CHANGES FORECASTED.

We are now on the threshold of great changes. I look to those who come out from your university having reaped the benefits which a university can give to make a great part in the social. political and the industrial development of this country. I have said it before, but I will say it once again, through the industrial development which is now beginning I look forward to finding fresh avenues for the employment of your graduates. But let me impress this upon them with all the earnestness in my power that theory divorced from workshop practice can never make them masters of industry. They must go through the mill. They must be acquainted with all the detail of the manual work which goes to make an industry. They must be ready to commence at the bottom. Otherwise it is impossible that they should control and guide those whom they employ, and looking at the problem from the other side, let me impress upon them the other side of the problem. Let me impress upon the employers the advantage of having men in their service of good general education. One of the most marked features of commercial and industrial development in England at the present moment is the use to which the great firms are putting university men. They are aware of the value of a sound education, and they are enlisting in their service men of academic distinction. I look forward to this happening here but do not mistake me, the mere possession of a degree does not in itself qualify for such employment. Indeed, if you misunderstand the meaning of university training, it may be a positive disadvantage. A degree means than that you have passed through certain limited tests, and if you regard it by itself as the certain passport to professional. industrial, or commercial success you will find yourselves grievously mistaken. But the fact that you have gone through the intellectual training of a career should give you an incalculable advantage over those who have not had a similar training. Your efforts however must not be relaxed. You will have to go to school again in your surroundings, beginning from the lowest form, but with this great encouraging fact to help you, that your university training has given you an agility and nimbleness of mind which will go far to enable you to outdistance your rivals in the race for promotion. For the rest, you must depend upon yourselves.

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

I think then that it has been a happy coincidence that the great Commissions on Industrial development and on University reform should have reported together, and if we can only carry through the recommendations of these two great Commissions, we may hope that there is a bright future opening out to the graduates of this university, in the industrial development of their country. The message then which I leave you is one of high encouragement of faith in the benefit which changed conditions will confer upon you, and of exhortation to equip yourselves manfully for the new era which is dawning. The spell of old tradition influences us all, and tradition is a valuable asset in educational institutions. But the present is a time of world-wide readjustment of the older order of things. Among the problems which the last few years have brought into prominence, none is more important, none has been more copiously discussed, than that of education. We have come to one of those points in the world's history when a great cataclysm, in this case the great war, suddenly launches out the waters which have long been heaped up into great developments which normally would have been spread over many years Here the auguries of change are all of the happiest, and you should not be slow to observe them.

In England as you know great alterations are being made in the educational system to meet new requirements. Let us not be behindhand here. The youths of Bengal require that training which will enable them to seize the advantages which are now offered. It is fortunate that just at this moment we have been able to obtain from the Commission wise counsels and courageous guidance. Where the way was dark and doubtful it is now illumined for us. I believe if we follow courageously where our guides have beckoned us, this university will win the prize of its high calling.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Vice-Chancellor also in his speech referred at great length to the Report of the University Commission and to recent developments in University teaching. He next dealt with the scheme framed by the Committee of the Senate on agricultural, technological and commercial education and submitted by the Senate to the Government of India. He said:—The situation demands an all-round simultaneous movement in all levels and strata and in all directions, agricultural, industrial and commercial, and the snapping of a single link in the chain of economic reform will bring the whole system to the ground." Regarding higher technological education in Bengal he said there were hopeful signs of awakening and activity in the sphere of industrial education. In course of time industrial schools and trade schools would come in addition to textile and weaving schools and they might even develop into polytechnic in the capital city. In conclusion he said: The best resource of a country is the capacity of its people and the best way of developing its resources is the development of that capacity and the best place for the development of that capacity is the University.

BANK OF BENGAL.

DECLARES HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF 17 P. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting held this morning declared a dividend to shareholders for the half year ended 31st ultimo at the rate of seventeen per cent. per annum.

REFORMS ACT.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S SUPPORT.

MR. CAMPBELL-HOWES' VIEWS.

The following are the excerpts from the speech delivered by Mr. T. H. Campbell-Howes, Editor of the "Business" at the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party held in Calcutta on 31st December, 1919:—

"Ladies and gentlemen,—It is customary, I believe, for a speaker at a public meeting to preface his remarks with an apology for his appearance. But I will make no such concession to tradition. On the contrary, I make bold to say that when the opportunity of addressing you as a Member of the Reception Committee of this Conference, was offered me, I seized it with avidity, because I feel that on this occasion the voice of every non-official European who believes in the bare justice of constitutional reform in India, and who is not dumb, should make itself heard. As a man who has made a study of publicity methods I am naturally a firm believer in the efficacy of propaganda, and no propaganda worthy the name can be conducted by the select few. It is our business here to-day to speak for the great majority of India's people, and to welcome on behalf of the men and women of our several communities the great Christmas gift of the Reforms Act which Mr. Montagu, like a modern Santa Clause, has fashioned for us. It is our task to-day and our duty to raise our voices counter to the voices of the Extremists on either side who would repudiate or wreck the measure. Though the bold statement may shock the susceptibilities of some among us, it is none the less true that we are here to-day, largely as propagandists, and, as I have said, effective propaganda must be emphasised by quantity as well as quality. Every additional voice that can be raised on our side is of service and this is why I was quick to accept the honour of membership of this Conference's Reception Committee.

ENGLISHMEN AND REFORMS ACT.

"Although I cannot claim to be here with a mandate from the non-official European community to support the wise and far-seeing statesmanship of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu I can, and do, declare that my views are the views of every fair-minded Englishman in India who has given a little unprejudiced thought to the subject. The pity is that hitherto not too many of my community have ventured to do this, but the number of these who have done so is steadily growing, and every day that passes adds adherents to the policy I am proud to support. I dare say I shall be criticised—not to say attacked—in some quarters as a traitor to the salt of the European Association. The prospect does not alarm me unduly, for I recognise that the European Association's policy of yesterday and to-day can hardly be described as a popular one even among its members. Of the 8,008 men and women who subscribe to the Association's funds, I would be surprised if more than 500 had really studied the Reforms Scheme or the provisions of the Reforms Act. And the 500 individuals who "have" done so, will, I fancy, "not" be among my critics. It is a theory of mine, supported by conversations with my friends, European and Indian, that every normal Englishman who takes the trouble to acquaint himself with the politics of this wonderful land must needs be as honest a Home Ruler as India's Demosthenes, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea. Differences of opinion as to the rate of progress which India should make towards complete self-Government there might exist, but on the broad justice of constitutional reform there can be no two views among honest and well-informed Englishmen who think for themselves.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have referred to the eloquent fact of renewed industrial activity in India, but there is a feature of this incident in the history of India's development which to my views is a sign and a glad portent of the future—I refer to the co-operation between Indians' and Europeans' enterprise, which co-operation is so strongly marked to-day, This friendly co-operation, this meeting of Indians, and Europeans on the Directors' Boards of so many new Companies, this joint taking of business risks appears to be a happy augury for the future. Good business men of one community have been brought into close business relationship with equally capable men of another community. They will not be slow to appreciate the good sense of those with whom they work.

EPOCH MAKING PROCLAMATION.

"Ladies and gentlemen, my appearance here to-day is merely that of one with a message, a message assuring you and all those who will read reports of this Conference's meetings, of the sympathetic and friendly co-operation of fair-minded Europeans in making the Reforms a success, and defeating the mischievous efforts of those enemies to fairness and progress—the Extremists on both sides. But I cannot conclude my remarks without paying to the best of my ability a tribute to the men to whom we owe the Reforms Act. To His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor, the thanks and homage of every man and woman who loves India are due for the epoch making Proclamation with which the Royal Consent to the measure was announced. I have noticed unfair and ungracious suggestions and hints—more especially in that section of the Press rightly dubbed "reactionary" to the effect that the text of His Majesty's fine Proclamation was the work of Mr. Montagu, or, at least, inspired by the Secretary of State. Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure you will join with me in setting down these suggestions as merely the work of interested men anxious to belittle the significance of the Proclamation. We know that His Majesty has ever taken a deep interest in India, and that his sympathies have gone out to the people of this country in greater measure perhaps than has been the case which any of his predecessors on the Throne."

MR. MONTAGU—"GREATEST MINISTER OF THE DAY."

After paying a need of praise to his Excellency Lord Chelmsford for his "steady and courageous work with the Secretary of State Mr. Campbell-Holmes proceeded:—

"And what shall I say of Mr. Montagu? The greatest, most far-seeing and most courageous Cabinet Minister of the day—a man who combines the splendid vision of the idealist with the consummate tact of England's cleverest Parliamentarian—a statesman who has identified himself throughout his brief but wonderfully productive career with the cause of India's progress. To him, India, and all who love the country, owe so much that only time will reveal the extent of his great life's work. It is to Mr. Montagu's credit that certain organs of the European Press in India have consistently combined to vilify him in his policy. He has been described by misguided and misguiding English journalists in India as a political adventurer who is out to build for himself a reputation at the expense of the security of India and the Empire.

ADVICE TO ENGLISH JOURNALISTS IN INDIA.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the tactics of those who decry Mr. Montagu and his fine work are as old and transparent as they are despicable. The untruthful vilification of an opponent is now recognised all the world over, as the decadent politicians confession of the weakness of his case. It is unfair methods such as these which have brought the reactionaries into such disrepute among the people in India, and I venture here to declare that unless the journalism in India conducted by my own countrymen is purged of its gross unfairness, its narrowmindedness, its betrayal of the ideals of every honest Englishman the regrettable bitterness that has prevaded polities in India will not die out. (2) Ladies and gentlemen, for all the reactionaries may slander him, if there is a statesman in the world to-day who induces belief in the theory of the superman, it is capable, splendidly confident, unassuming Mr. Montagu the most practical of idealists and the greatest Secretary of State that has ever ruled at Whitehall. The co-operation of Lord Sinha and Lord Meston at the Imperial Conference, and more recently in the House of Lords to secure the passage of the Reforms Bill, has appealed to every imagination as typifying the India of to-day where European and Indian will work together for the country's welfare.

"REFORMS ACT—ONLY WAY TO SELF-GOVERNMENT."

"Although I have expressed my faith in the good sense of my community, I would here appeal to those few Britishers, who, misled by certain newspapers, or their own lack of understanding, stand in opposition to the policy we are met to support. I appeal to this minority to "play the game." The story of human progress is a tale of evolution, and I am sure no Englishman will deny that India's evolution has been rapid. The great majority of us hold that the time has come when the people of this country must in common fairness to given a fair share in the responsibilities of administration, and that their participation in the Government of the country should steadily increase until such time as India, emerging from her political apprenticeship, is given complete self-Government. And it cannot be too often impressed upon the minds of our opponents that the way of the Reforms Act is the only way. Alternative schemes put forward by Extremists on both sides have been tested and considered by a Committee of impartial men, without exception. These alternatives have failed before the acid test of impartial criticism, Had the opposition been able to produce a single sound alternative scheme, its non-conversion to our point of view could be defended. But in view of the utter failure by the parties of the Extremists Right and Left to produce a workable and statesmanlike scheme, their opposition to-day will be attributed by the world to mere petulance. We, here, know that the Reforms Act is a measure both generous and safe and we all have confidence in the future.

"That mistakes will be made seems inevitable, but such should prove to be only blessings disguised. Such mistakes as will be made should be regarded as salutary lessons that will add to our wisdom. A great measure of responsibility will rest on the first Ministers and the new Councils appointed under the Act, and that all will rise to the occasion, I am entirely confident. I, for one, believe, (and I know that many highly placed officials in India to-day are of the same opinion), that when they shoulder responsibility our new Ministers, Councils, and Voters will justify the trust reposed in them by His Majesty the King-Emperor, and his Parliament. The machine of Government of India to-day are of the same opinion, that when they shoulder responsibility our new Ministers, Councils, and Voters will justify the trust reposed in them by His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Parliament.

RESOLUTION WELCOMING REFORMS

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasent task to move the following resolution:—

"While regretting the omission to introduce a share of responsibility to the Central Government, this Conference welcomes the Government of India Act of 1919, as a definite and substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government. This Conference appeals to all sections of the community, European and Indian, officials and non-officials, to wholeheartedly co-operate for the successful working of the act."

"To the resolution, I would add a word of especial thanks to our own peer, Lord Sinha of Raipur, whose statesmanship and eloquence have so assisted in the passing of the measure into law. Lord Sinha's word has been referred to by more able tongues than mine, and any attempt on my part to add to the chorus of praise His Lordship has so deservedly received is useless. His whole life and career stands before us as a model of what an Indian of talent and determination can accomplish against great odds."

KATHIAWAD LETTER.

EXIT MR. KADRI!

REVIVAL OF PARTY FEUDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, Jan. 4.

I reported to you in details in my last letter the feelings of the Bhayats in connection with the question of hanging them over to the States. But it has now come out that the question does not stop with non-juriedictional Bhayats alone but includes petty jurisdictional Talukdars as well. If non-jurisdictional Bhayats go to the States, the Agency has nothing else to do than to pack off bag and baggage, as it cannot afford to stay for the sake of the petty jurisdictional Talukdars. Therefore, they too must be given over to the parent States. Verily, disgust of the Government by the Agency has driven them to desperation otherwise such a radical step can not be expected. Any how that is the condition as it stands now and it is understood that third and fourth class States have already presented or are intending to present a memorial to the Government while the fifth, sixth and seventh class Talukdars met at Bajana a couple of days before and it is reported that they too have resolved to submit a protest to the Government. Non-jurisdictional Bhayats have assembled in hundreds at Rajkote and their proceedings are anxiously awaited.

Installations.

Installation of a prince on the *gadi* of his ancestors, has been, till now, an occasion for the display of oratoric excursions and patronizing interest of many an ambitious Agents to the Governor. But, in view of the declared intentions of the Viceroy, of observing to the letter of the treaty rights the princes and with the starting of the Chamber of Princes, i is a question whether this appropriation of the right of handing the State over to the heir, would be tolerated — any longer by the new blood. As a matter of fact, the State belongs to the heir and the same is automatically transferred to him the very minute when the predecessor has breathed his last. Thus the State is already in his hand and does not require any agency to hand it over to him. So much for the major heirs. The States which have the ill luck to have minor heirs have altogeter a different story to tell. Then, some favoured of the fortune, may be a foreigner ignorant of the customs of the States or the dignity and status of the ruling house may be installed as the administrator, manager or anything but virtually as the "Huzoor" and the experience of Junagadh, Wadhwan and other States may be the outcome. And then, when the minor attains the majority, either the so-called 'Huzoor" cannot afford to loosen the grip or some Fitzgeralds may intervene and the stories of the doings of the officials in such cases, known to every house in Kathiawad, are too numerous and extravagent to be recapitulated here. But better days have come. There is a Macco-Nickkee instead of a Fitzerald and that has made a world of difference. The result is that States so big as Porbander, Palitana, and Wadhwan are handed over or are on the point of being handed over to their real masters and that without any extravagence on the part of the rulers in question; thanks to the singularly impartial and strictly honest intentions of Mr. Macco Nickkee and the straight cut policy of Sir George Lloyd.

Exit Mr. Kadri.

So, the renowned Mr. Kadri is retracing his steps back to to the back streets of Ahmedabad slowly and resignedly; and the people of Wadhwan are not even stopping the bells of their temples and mosques to commemorate the departure of this august administrator! Nor are the eyes of Wadhwan moistened at the sorrowful spectacle of a disappointed ambition. A lieutenant, an advertising agent and a virtual bard of his Syddenhammic Lordship, Mr. Kadri, after his premature retirement from the British service, could catch the prize of Wadhwan, and could keep a grasp over it, unloosening, unbinding and unmoving against the whirlwind of protest, hartals and memorials till the stern eyes of Sir George became too powerful for him to withstand any more. True to the faith of the Syddenhammic school, he widened the breach between the two sister communities to the best, of his capacities, appropriated the royalty's prerogatives to himself by accepting the Nazranas at his feet, which only a personage of right royal blood could do, and now Thakore Saheb, in a thousand petty ways; he goes greatly to h is chagrin and disappointment to his legitimate place, where motors would not await him. "Huzoories" would not flatter him and Arajdars would not beseech him. He goes regretted by none but his few satelits remembered only for his audacity and recompensated by nothing but the reverse of good feelings of the people of Wadhwan.

Allegations.

To review the record of his administration is a task too insipid to be undertaken but at any rate the Government cannot afford to close their ears to various allegations that are openly made against his administration. It is the prestige of the Government that is to be vindicated as well it is in the interests of Mr. Kadri himself that the Government should be a bit inquisitive. For example, is it a fact that in the last marriage ceremony of the sister of the present Thakore Saheb, Mr. Kadri bought everything down from potatoes to precious stones from Ahmedabad and that at rates dearer on the whole, then those prevailing in the Wadhwan market? And that most of these and other dealings were made through or with one petty person. Again, is it a fact that he sold off the shares of the Ginning factory at Wadhwan, at par when he knew that the concern was being sold at considerable profits and in consequence, the shares were indubitably certain to fetch high premium, as they eventually did? Of course, these are the open Bazar talks, that have travelled far and wide but it may be that the Government may have a clearer grasp of the situation on inquiry. Administrations are a sacred trust to the Government and they owe it to the public to show that the trustees are always awake to the circumstances and shall not allow any wrong to pass unnoticed, if not unpunished.

Old Feuds again.

Old people in Kathiawad still narrate with enthusiasm and interest the party strifes that once ravaged the whole of this province. In days when the Political Agents were ignorant of the people and of the province and had no knowledge of the language, the persons with whom they first came into contact and who could please them by their work and ways, could easily get ascendancy over the new comers and were never relenting in the use of it in favouring their friends and in fighting their foes. Those days are in themselves chapter of a history which all right minded men would regred and would certainly abhor their recrudescence. Unfortunately the same evil spirits in some *prants* and in one *prant* particularly are reviving these old party feuds. The most regrettable feature of the whole show is the reported countenance given to these hateful tactics by the prant officer concerned. If this be true, it is hoped Mr. Macco Nikki will not allow the grass to grow under his feet and would admonish and set right all parties concerned.

POLICE SEARCHES OF CALCUTTA FIRMS.

APPLICATION FOR CONCELLATION OF SEARCH WARRANTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

In connection with the recent police searches of various firms in Calcutta, both European and Indian, having business relations with Indian Munitions Board workshops, an application was made to-day at the High Court, before Justices Chandhuri and Newbould, to test the validity of warrants under which their searches had been made. This application was made on behalf of Mr. T. R. Pratt for the cancellation of a search warrant issued by Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, under the following circumstances:—

On 23rd Decemer last, Mr. Armstrong, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, went into Mr. Pratt's premises and wanted to search his books under a warrant issued by Mr. Swinhoe. Counsel and solicitor for Mr. Pratt thereupon saw the Police Commissioner and Mr. Armstrong, but they refused to do anything in the matter. They then saw Mr. Swinhoe and asked for a copy of the application on which a search warrant had been issued. The Magistrate gave them to understand that there was no complaint against Mr. Pratt but there was a complaint against some other person for various offences and that the application had been taken back by Mr. Armstrong, and consequently no copy was available. Books and papers were accordingly searched by the police and removed It was also represented in the court that books of no fewer than thirty-one firms had been similarly searched and taken possession of by the police. Their Lordships issued a rule making it returnable on Wednesday next.

HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The housing problem has become a matter of keen interest in Bombay and inspite of every endeavours on the part of Government and public bodies to find out means it has not reached the stage of satisfactory solution. In all these years there has been a big uproar to provide housing accommodation for higher, middle and lower class population of this Island. But, save and except some chawls built by the Improvement Trust, there has been a little appearance of a suitable supply by public bodies. The real capitalists, to my knowledge and belief, are shy to make any further investment in this direction, and those who have made their fortune by reason of the conditions resulting from the Great War, have been purchasing grounds and properties at any costs and try to let them at rentals hardly suited to the means of the needy. Thus the most of the properties that have changed hands in these years are above the means of the needy population and therefor this bulk of population has been permanently barred from having any convenience in the town.

In the midst of this state, I was not surprised to read in your paper a reference from a letter of the Municipal Commissioner wherein he says he does not think it possible for the Municipality to undertake the provision of housing for the public. As the matter is to come before the Corporation, must not venture to give my views as regards the Commissioner's opinion.

To me, it seems, that a Bombay landlord of 1916 and before may have a good ground to say that hasty checks and down right mistrust in capitalists are to a certain degree answerable for the present crisis. He may further think that without considering sufficiently the responsibilities of a then landlord he was brought under the control of a war measure and indiscreet latitude was left for the future property-holders. The affected class of landlords on hearing a boom in the market of properties, came forward to make the best of the opportunity afforded, and by this change of hands the new holders were enabled to lawfully trade into their acquirements. Profiteering was not solely confined to this class of capitalists alone. The rent Act made even the tenants a permanent proprietors of their rented quarters, and I am not right I would be forgiven for saying that it has given scope to a class of tenants to profit under the present situation. A landlord cannot eject a tenant so long he pays his monthly rent and does commit no nuisance and until he satisfies these conditions, he may use his quarters to his advantage unchallenged by sub-letting and reletting his possession. The real investor has become an object of hatred and mere form among these people and this may naturally lead an honest investor to think how he could be free of his onerous charge. The result is thus obvious, a s I have said above.

The real solution, to my mind, appears establishing a recognised board composed a Government nominee, special Municipal officer, two architects of experience and landlords to assess each and every property in consultation with a landlord and his architect and to fix its rental on the basis of the importance of the locality and the rate of rental prevailing thereat. So long a tenant uses the premises, he may d so unmolested. A special tribunal be established for hearing disputes and the judge may have the assistance of two independent architects and two landlords in disposing of such disputes. Provision be made whereby a landlord be allowed to increase his rent every three years by 10 per cent or so in regard to the changes in the market, and is never just to ask a landlord to charge 1 per cent. interest on costs more for improvements essential to the property. All landlords are not capitalists. We cannot say how many have their properties pledged against loans raised for trade purposes. No legislation is welcome if it aims to secure the interests of one side and forgets that of the other.

Moreover the capitalists be encouraged and the boards be given a prior right to purchase properties with the help of Government and the capitalists in due regard to the valuation by the Board and the vendor. We know that some buildings have been sold, of late, and the monies paid for this purchase are sure to have untold effect over the housing problem. To be brief I shall request the Government and the public bodies who have the best interests of the City at heart to co-operate in this connection on some sanguine line and without having recourse to it I do not think, as the Municipal Commissioner says, there is possibility to meet the present and future demands in the housing world of the city.—Yours, etc.

N. V. DHEBAR.

Grant Road, Jan. 4.

MR. JETHMAL PURSRAM ARRIVES IN HYDERABAD.

ROUSING WELCOME.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sind) Jan. 5.

Mr. Jethmal Parsram. Editor of the "Hindvasi" arrived here to-day. Thousands gathered at station to receive him. A grand procession was formed. Never was such a sight ever witnessed before. Mr. Jethmal got a reception which even kings may envy.

Interviewed Mr. Jethmal said that he would work for his Motherland even with greater vigour than before.

DRY AMERICA.

THE EXPLANATION OF A MIRACLE.

You will perhaps have wondered, writes "M. M. S." in the "Manchester Guardian," House of Representatives and the Senate; passed the War-time Prohibition Enforcement Act over the President's veto the other day. A conversation I have had with a widhawake (young professional man, who knows the country districts and the Middle West as not many New Yorkers do, will help to explain what many English people regard as a kind of miracle.

"The country is dry," he said, "because the people want it to be dry, and if the vast majority of the people really want a thing their representatives have to get it for them. It's a wonder to me how they did get it, against the political pressure not only of the big brewing trusts but of the little saloon-keepers all over the country, for, you know, politics centred in the saloon, and the saloon-keeper was a genuine political boss.

"I think it was really local option that did the trick. In a small village the better kind of people got together and voted that village dry, and they were able to do it because the bosses didn't have much power there. Then that village would do all it could to spread the dry idea to the villages and towns all around it, not only because it was keen on the idea, but because it didn't want its men going off and spending their money elsewhere. You can see how the shopkeepers would hate that.

'Why, once I was up in New York State in a dry village and I wanted to go fishing in a stream near a neighbouring village that was wet, and, do you know, the livery stable keeper wouldn't hire me a horse and buggy to drive over till I gave him my word of honour I wasn't going to get a drink."

"Were you and abstainer yourself?" I asked. "Not I," he said.' "I always took about ten or twelve cocktails a week, and thought I needed them to buck me up when I was tired. When the country went dry, I did what most men in moderate circumstances did—laid in a few bottles; but when those were used up I never bothered any more, and it's surprising how little I miss it. And other people say the same. I was not a Prohibitionist, though."

"If you had all the power in your own hands," I said, "to decide for the nation, would you now vote wet or dry?"

He hesitated, then said: "Well, dry. For there's no question which is best for the country if enough of the people believe in it to make the law enforceable. Why, I used to think I could tell the difference between a wet and dry village just by looking at it. You see, in a wet place there's always one low-grade bum saloon, which is a centre for dirt and no-good people. You always see several idle men hanging round it, spitting. Now, when that goes, the people seem to tidy up everywhere, and the village looks more self-respecting right through.

THE LOCAL OPTION LEVER.

"You'd be surprised at the extent to which local option had made the country dry before national prohibition. There were whole sections of it where you couldn't get a drink, and even in New York State, the stronghold of liquor, you could drive 125 miles along the State Road and not be able to raise a drink the whole way.

"You see, this did'nt come as a sudden thing, though it seemed so to people who regard the rest of the United States as a sort of hinterland to New York City. It came gradually as a result of the steady pressure from the dry villages on the wet towns, from the dry towns on the wet States, and from the dry States on the whole country."

"Will it last?" Isaid. "Have the brewers really given up?"

"It surely will,' 'he answered. "Some of them are making a legal kick which won't come to anything. But many have converted their breweries into ice-plants, and many have turned to manufacturing "soft drinks" or fermented-milk preparations The corner saloon are turning into restaurants or in some cases Salvation Army clubs The rich people have already laid in pretty good stocks of whisky and wine and they'll have nearly two months now, if the treaty goes through, between the time when the President declares demobilisation complete and the coming into force of the new permanent Act on January 16, to buy the huge supplies the dealers have waiting for the declaration of peace. The banks have 'carried' the dealers financially to the extent of 150,000,000 dols. I hear, and if there isn't some such interval for the dealers to unload the banks will be in a hole. But after that, no more; and the common people have accepted it. If they had nt the law would never have gone through a it has."

"Won't the poorer people who can't afford to lay in stocks resent the rich people having theirs?" Is asked.

"No," he said cheerfully. "I haven't any stock and I'm not feeling resentful. I think you don't understand. Most of the people want this thing. And even if they don't they know it's only a matter of time before the rich men's houses will be as dry as all the hotels and clubs are now."

KHARITA DURBAR AT HYDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 5.

The Kharita Darbar was held at Hyderabad. Deccan, on Saturday with all time-honoured forms and ceremonies. Then the new Resident the Hon. Mr. C. L. S. Russel, I.C.S., presented the Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Exalted Highness the Nizam in the presence of the nobles of the Hyderabad Court. The President of the Council, Sir Syed Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., first paid an official visit to the Resident and was received, after which the Resident paid a return visit to the Darbar Hall where he was received by the Nizam.

MAIN PROBLEMS OF KARACHI.

IMPORTANCE OF AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

The Governor of Bombay visited Jacobabad, yesterday, where, in replying to the municipal address, he pointed to the importance of having good executive officers and allowing them to carry out instructions without unnecessary interference in matters of detail. Municipalities in India, he said, are apt sometimes to confuse deliberative with executive functions which tends to both friction and delay. To work without internal faction, to subordinate personal desires to the good of the city, to trust your subordinates and to realise that no progress can be made without fair and sufficient taxation as so equitably arranged as to fall in fair proportion upon those best able to bear it, are the first tasks of a municipal body.

IMPORTANCE OF AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

The Governor arrived in Karachi this morning, and was received with usual ceremony at the Railway station. In the course of his reply to Municipal address he referred to matters affecting Sind generally and said:—

"I had hoped that the aerial postal service between Bombay and Karachi would have been inaugurated before my departure from Sind, but it has been found impossible to overcome the very great difficulties met with in construcion of aerodromes in so short a time. The service will however begin on the 17th of this month, and I hope that the citizens of Karachi will realise the great importance of this novel development, and will extend a warm welcome to those officers who are detailed to carry it out. The importance of such aeril services both from the point of view of speeding up of the communications and of the linking together scattered portions of our Empire cannot be exaggerated.

CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICES AND HOUSES.

"On Friday, I am going to open the New Malir Road which will play a great part in the development of Karachi in near future. I hope that the construction of the courts and offices of which I am going to lay foundation-stone on Tuesday will proceed apace and that it will not be long before all important provincial offices of Sind have suitable accommodation in suitable surroundings. The construction o these offices, besides affording convenience to the public, will also help to relieve congestion. My Government have also under consideration the inauguration of a scheme of building houses for officers who, I am fully aware, have very great difficulty in securing accommodation. This matter is delayed by the necessity of the Government of India's sanction to the new rules regarding building of bungalows for officials

"As regards education, several large measures of reform have been passed during the course of the year, and I have recently sanctioned a proposal of your Commissioner that a representative committee should report to the Government on the steps necessary to promote education generally in Sind. My Government are prepared to take the fullest action on receipt of this report.

SUKKUR.

"The work of preparing fresh plans and estimates of the Sukkur Barrage is proceeding apace, and I am glad to inform you that an agreement has been reached on all important points which have naturally arisen in the framing of so important a scheme The work of the special officers appointed to prepare the scheme is almost complete, and I can assure you tnat I shall do all in my power to procure a speedy sanction to this great project, which has been so often delayed but which will, when completed, bring assured prosperity to so large a portion of this province."

Dealing with local affairs he said:—"It appears to me that you must seriously consider the future of your city from three points of view. Firstly, you must make up your minds what are the main problems you have to settle, such as those of water-supply, drainage, housing, extension of the city, and must decide upon the best methods of meeting those problems. Secondly you must realise tthat these big schemes will require large sums of money and necessitate radical overhauling of your finance Thirdly you must see that the present constitution of the Municipality is not suited to the undertaking of such large schemes, and must agree to considerable changes.

"INITIATIVE MUST COME FROM YOU"

"I do not see any sign that you have yet appreciated the urgency of the magnitude of the task that is before you, or that you have made any comprehensive proposals for meeting the difficulties. You are now a self-governing body, and the initiative must come from you yourselves. Continuing, His Excellency advised immediate and courageous overhauling of the Municipal finances and suggested that they should raise money and at the same time encourage building by imposing tax on the undeveloped land.

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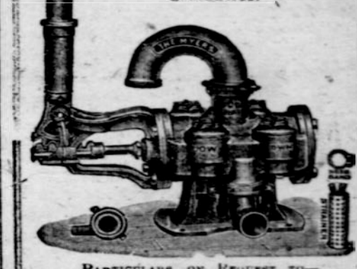

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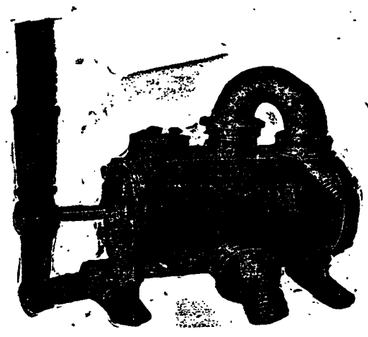

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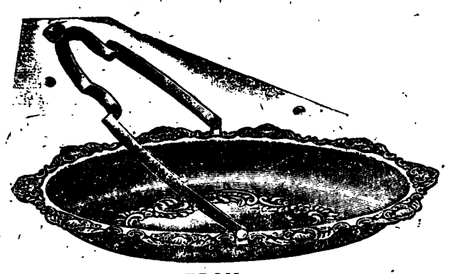

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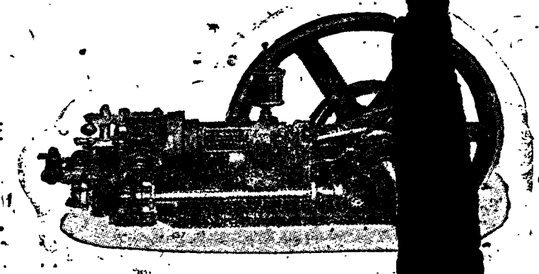

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INDIA'S GREAT TRADE.

JAPAN NOW SUPPLYING ONE-FIFTH OF THE IMPORTS.

Developments in the great Indian market during the past five years have been closely followed in these columns, and on more than one occasion our articles on the subject have aroused criticism on the ground that they over-painted the situation, particularly in regard to new forms of competition which have been brought into existence. To-day, every word that we have written stands triumphantly vindicated. The issue of the Indian Government's official review of trade during the year ended March 31st, 1919, provides ample corroboration of the views we have expressed, and the facts we have advanced in support of those views. In spite of exceptional troubles and difficulties during the period reviewed, the trade volume of India, imports and exports, amounted to no less than 324 crores of rupees, or £261,000,000. Of this amount imports were represented by £102,000,000, and exports by £159,000,000, and there can be no doubt that the latter would have reached a still bigger figure had not the sudden signing of the Armistice curtailed the demand for Indian produce. Manufactured jute was the principal export, the shipments of this article alone reaching the huge total of £35,000,000, or nearly three times as much as the annual average before the war, and therefore an absolute record in this line. Altogether India's exports to the British Empire and Allied countries were valued during the twelve months at as much as £146,000,000, or 92 p. c. of the total shipments of all classes of produce.

HOW JAPAN'S SHARE HAS ADVANCED

While the trade balance was thus distinctly in favour of India, the volume of imports, though £59,000,000 less than the exports, was, as already stated, well over a hundred million sterling, more than 54 p. c. of the supplies coming from the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, as compared with an average of 53 p. c. in the five years before the war. The Empire, however, has not so far been able to capture the 11 p.c. of the trade formerly done with India by late enemy countries. This has been achieved by the Allies, led by Japan, this latter country now supplying one-fifth of the import trade of the market, while the Allies as a whole increased their participation from 26 p. c. before the war to 34 p. c. in the 12 months under review.. It is a remarkable development that whereas in 1911 there were only 42 male Japanese in the whole of India, there are now large Japanese Colonies both at Calcutta and Bombay, that three Japanese banks are carrying on operations in the country, and that 90 p. c. of the Japanese manufactures imported into India arrive in Japanese steamers. Nor is that all, for even the cargoes carried by Japanese steamers between India and other countries than Japan increased from 30,000 tons in the year before the war to nearly 530,000 tons in the fiscal year 1918-19.

INDIA'S OWN INDUSTRIES OUT-COMPETED.

There is no need to point out that Japan's chief success has been in cotton yarn and piece goods, these lines not only competing with those of Manchester and the United States, but also with the local products of India itself. Japan has actually been able to sell in the Indian market cloth woven from Indian cotton at cheaper rates than the local manufactures. The United States has hitherto shown relatively small success in the Indian market, the share of the trade in 1918-19 amounting to only 9 p. c. or only 2 p.c. above that of Java, and the remaining 5 p.c. was divided between all other countries having interests in the Indian market. Taken as a whole, the review recently issued emphasises one or two salient points which deserve to be well noted, viz., (1) The enormous commercial possibilities of the Indian market, increased rather than diminished by the growing industrialism of the country; (2) the remarkably large share in the import trade enjoyed by the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, remarkable because, after all, India is an Eastern market in close touch with the great industrial nations of that part of the world, and therefore, it would be supposed, less in touch with Western Europe; and (3) the rapid and maintained growth of Japan's trade with India, already monopolising one-fifth of the Commercial activities of the market, and threatening, therefore, in the not distant future, even to challenge British control of the trade of the country.—"The British Export Gazette."

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RISE IN PRICES.

EFFECT ON RURAL PROSPERITY.

DR. HAROLD MANN'S VIEWS.

At the Conference of the Indian Economic Association held in Madras, last week, Dr. Harold Mann explained the paper contributed by himself and Prof. N. V. Kanitkar on "The effect of Rise in Prices on Rural Prosperity." The following are extracts from the paper:—

The effect of a rise in prices on the condition of the rural population in India has been a matter of very serious difference of opinion. Some authorities have held that, seeing that the produce of the prosperity of the land was the source of the prosperity of land holders and village people generally, the fact of their being able to obtain a higher price for it would obviously lead to their general economic advantage. Others, equally well informed have stated that whatever would happen in theory, in practice every rise in price has meant mere difficulty and more poverty in the rural areas. The matter is really of great importanse, because among other reasons in a country of periodic land settlements such as occur in India, changes in price have always been considered a valid factor in determining changes in land assessment.

There are many methods of making a study of the effect of a rise in prices on rural prosperity. But the series of village studies in Western India which we have made in recent years seems to give us data for tackling the question at close quarters. These studies all relate to villages in Western India. The method of study in each case has been similar. The people of the village have been studied family by family. The sources of revenue have been ascertained for each family, as well as the necessary expenditure, including the payments of interest on debt which they had incurred.

In the case of nearly every family in these two villages we have considered what would be the effect (1) of a general 50 per cent. rise in prices without rise in wages, and (2) of a general fifty per cent. rise in prices with a corresponding (50 per cent.) increase in wages at the same time.

WHAT "RISE IN PRICES" MEANS.

In determining what meaning was to be attached to the term 'a general rise in prices,' we have made it include a rise involving all types of materials used by the village. Two General expenses had, however, to be excluded. On the one hand, land revenue being fixed by a thirty years' settlement, cannot rise and must be considered to remain constant. On the other hand the interest charged on loans in the village has not altered materially as a result of the rise of price of articles or of money in the great centres.

But except for land and money, the price of every commodity was assumed to rise to an equal extent, and to stand at a level 50 per cent. higher than that previously occupied. The results have been exceedingly interesting.

The following are the results of investigations in Pimpla Soudagar:—

I. If prices rise 50 per cent. without a rise in wages we find as follows:—

(a) The people who depend on land alone, "which they work with their own labour," and who have sufficient land to maintain them in a sound position before the rise in prices, are much better off.

(b) Where there is a combined dependence on land worked by themselves, and on labour, and where there was a sound economic position before the rise in prices the position depends solely on the proportion between the income from self-worked land and that from labour.

(c) The man who benefits most is he who works his land by labourers, in other words, the non-cultivating proprietor.

(d) The general effect on the village population is disastrous, and the annual deficit by the families belonging to the village, added together, increases enormously.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

II. If prices rise 50 per cent., accompanied by a corresponding rise in wages, we find as follows:—

(a) The people who depend on land alone, which they cultivate with their own labour, and who had sufficient land to maintain them in a sound position before the rise in prices, are again much better off.

(b) Where there is a combined dependence on land (worked by themselves) and on labour, and where a sound economic position existed before the rise in prices, the position is still improved, and the improvement is slightly greater than the rise in prices.

(c) The non-cultivating proprietor is not appreciably affected, except in so far as he has large debts.

(d) The general effect on the village population is to lower their economic position. The annual deficit of the families in the village taken together, has been increased by 16 per cent.

III. With a rise of prices, whether wages increase or no, two general results seem to ensue:—

(a) The gulf between the solvent and the insolvent classes tends to widen. The vast majority of the people who were solvent, especially if they were solvent from land, seem to become more solvent, the insolvents previously become in most cases more insolvent.

(b) As interest has not risen with rise in prices, those who had large debts incurred previously have suffered less in proportion than the others.

So much for the results obtained by a study of the families in Pimpla Soudagar. But that village has been described as not typical because a considerable proportion of the population obtain their livelihood by working at Poona or Kirkee, which is close by. It was hence of importance to investigate a place, otherwise of a similar character, but far from any large labour centre. The village of Jategaon Budruk was chosen, being twenty-five miles from Poona, and having no large non-agricultural demand for labour anywhere near. Here there was a population of 732 in 147 families, and the results of our inquiries were treated in exactly the same way as already described for Pimpla Soudagar.

The position revealed in this case is extraordinarily similar to that shown in the village previously stated.

The results in the two villages under study are, therefore, exceedingly similar and the results drawn on a previous page for Pimpla Soudagar seem to be perfectly true for Jategaon Budruk. We would particularly call attention to the general conclusions. These show the mitigating effect of a previously high rate of interest on the results of a rise in prices. And more important still they show how rise in prices will tend to emphasize economic differences, especially where the change in prices does not cannot a corresponding change in the rate of interest.

In general the evil effects of rise in prices on the general conditions of the rural population can, in the Deccan, at any rate, hardly be gainsaid. And if this is clear, the question of the maintenance of low prices by any means may be a matter for much more serious concern on the part of those in authority than has hitherto been realized.

Dr. Mann concluded his able exposition with the remarks that the maintenance of low prices was of very great importance and that rise in wages led to deterioration in the economic condition.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Gilbert Slater said that Dr. Mann's figures might be interpreted in a somewhat different way. Dr. Mann's calculations were in rupees and he found that when prices went up and wages also went up there was increased deficit in rupees. Was there really any significance in it? Judged by a proper standard his income as a University Professor was insufficient. He was not able to keep a motor car. He failed to reach the proper standard of living because he had not got a motor car. When a car could be had for Rs. 2,000, his annual deficit was Rs. 2,000. Now the car could be had only for 4,000 and his annual deficit was Rs. 4,000. Certain people could not get certain things necessary to enable them to live on a certain standard before the prices and wages went up. When the prices and wages went up they were still without just the same commodities as they had been without before and their economic position was identically the same. From that point, of view, it appeared to him there was slight improvement in the economic condition of villages when wages went up in proportion to prices. The figures quoted by Dr. Mann showed that while there was 50 per cent. rise in prices and wages, the increase in rupee deficit was less than 50 per cent.

Mr. Sundara Reddi said that in the case of small land holders who had no grains to sell, rise in prices did not mean more money into their pockets.

In reply to Dr. Slater. Dr. Mann said that as long as there was a margin left to be utilized, a man's economic position was not materially affected. But where there was no margin left and a man had to borrow money his economic position would certainly deteriorate, for he would lose in addition.—"The Hindoo."

AMAR BAUG VERSUS KHUNI BAUG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—According to the report in the "Chronicle" of the 2nd instant it appears that the Congress is going to purchase the Jallianwalla Bagh of Amritsar and reserve it as its own property, going under the name of the "Khuni Bagh," "as a memorial to perpetuate the memory of those were killed or wounded on the 13th day of April last (year), during the massacre by General Dyer." I beg to suggest that, as argued in the "Kesari" of the 30th December, 1919, the new name to be given to the Bagh should be the "Amar Bagh" and not the "Khuni Bagh." I shall give below the "Kesari's" argument in full for the satisfaction of the general public, whom I ask to recommend "Amar Bagh" as the proper appellation to be applied to the Jallianwalla Bagh hereafter. Apart from that argument, I think the public will agree with me that the term "Amar" is most suitable as perpetuating "the memory of those who were killed or wounded on the 13th day of April, last, (year), during the massacre by General Dyer." The adjective "Khuni" does not convey this meaning. Besides, "Amar" is both euphonious and emphematic, which "Khuni" is certainly not. I shall thank you, sir, if you place this point for the consideration of the Indian public as also of the "Trustees" of the Bagh, who are to look after it, name—I believe—and all, on behalf of the Indian National Congress, which will become the owner of the Bagh. The writer in the "Kesari" says as follows:—"The Punjab has earned the credit of creating a 'renaissance' in Hindustan on the strength of the national service that she has rendered during some months past by suffering great hardships. Looking at the question from that point of view, the Jallianwalla Bagh, in Amritsar should not be named the "Khuni Bagh," but the "Amar Bagh," on the assumption that it is the Bagh that has sprinkled the nectar of that "renaissance."

I find that my plea in behalf of the term "Amar Bagh" as against "Khuni Bagh" is supported by the following italicised portion of the remark made by the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the course of his speech made (as appearing in the "Chronicle" of 2nd January, 1920), to invite funds for the purchase of the Jallianwalla Bagh:—"They must remember the noble sacrifice and true patriotism of those persons who had been killed there. They should remember the memorial as a sacred place, and *not as a place of massacre.*"—Yours, etc.,

CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay, January, 3rd 1920.

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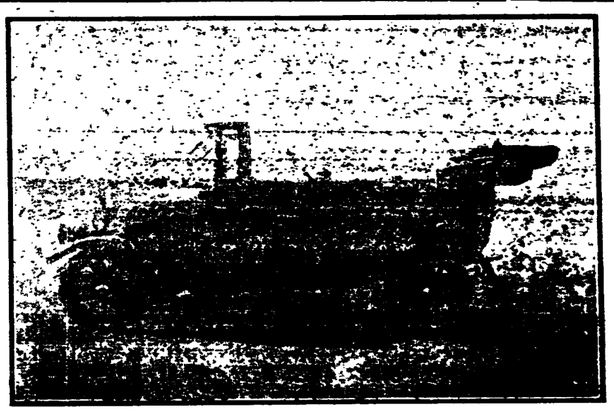

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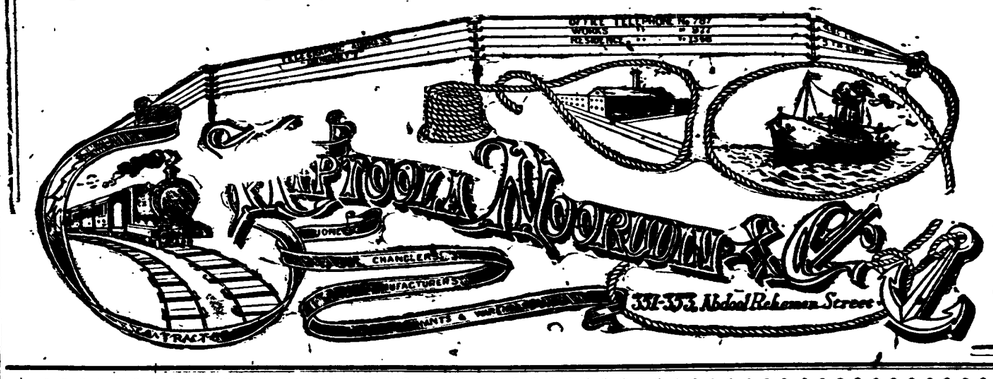

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INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

QUESTION OF WAGE CENSUS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following are some of the excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for the month of November 1919.

The Committee in their letter of the 14th November 1919 requested the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to inform them whether six months' notice to withdraw from the International Sugar Convention was given by His Majesty's Government; and whether the Government was free to discriminate between various countries regarding the imposition of duties on the imports In reply the Committee were informed that the six months' notice to withdraw was given by His Majesty's Government on the 7th August 1918 and that there was no discrimination between various countries regarding the imposition of duties on Sugar Imports.

GERMAN CURRENCY NOTES.

In reply to the representation made by the Committee regarding the German Currency Notes in East Africa (Vide-excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee for the month of September 1919), they were informed that the Government of India knew nothing about the matter but that inquiry was being made from the India Office.

The Committee being requested by the Secretary, Indian Munitions Board to appoint two representatives to give evidence before the Stores Purchasing Committee, Messrs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and N. M. Muzmudar were appointed as withness.

In view of the heavy increase in the working costs of Railways, the Railway Administrations proposed enhancement of freights in certain cases especially in that of Coal. The proposal being considered by the Committee it was resolved to oppose it on the ground that coal being an important raw material for almost every industry its carriage for internal purposes should not be more expensive than it was at present. As regards Railway Rates generally the Committee were of opinion that no enhancement should be made until the whole question of equity and incidence of the existing Railway rates was gone into by an expert Committee on which Indian Commercial and Industrial interests should be adequately represented. It was further resolved to send a representation to this effect to the Government of India.

In reply to a representation made by this Chamber regarding the difficulties experienced by the Alembic Chemical Works Co. in exporting spirits from their factory at Baroda, the Government of India agreed to permit the Import in bond in Bombay without payment of Tariff Duty of such of the Company's liquors and spirituous preparations as were intended for the export by sea to foreign countries.

STATISTICS REGARDING ESSENTIAL OILS.

The Committee wrote to the Director of Statistics that a fuller and a more detailed information regarding essential oils should be published in future in the Sea Borne Trade Accounts. The suggestions was approved and the Director of Statistics forwarded to this Chamber a copy of the revised classification of essential Oils which is to take effect from April 1920.

PROHIBITION OF FREE IMPORTATION OF DYE-STUFFS.

A Sub-Committee being appointed for the purpose, the whole question was minutely gone into and re representation was drafted by the Sub-Committee. The committee after approving the representation resolved to forward it to the Government of India.

In reply to a letter from the Government of Bombay P.W.D. regarding a proposal to extend to Railways by legislation protection against forged endorsements of Railway Receipts, a representation was made to the Government of Bombay stating that it was entirely indefensible to protect the Railway Co., delivering upon a forged endorsement especially because of the fact that the issue of railway receipts was not carried on in a satisfactory manner nor were all the attendant circumstances satisfactory. It was further urged that if any change was contemplated in the existing law, the Government would do well to introduce some such safeguards as were recommended by the Cotton Contract Board.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT.

The Government of Bombay being desirous to know the views of this Chamber on the provisions of the Bill noted above, a representation was made stating that it was high time for the Government of India to consider the advisability of repealing the Act altogether. In the alternative it was suggested that if the Bill passed into law it should be made applicable only to those industries which in the opinion of the Local and Imperial Governments needed such protection.

THE QUESTION OF WAGE CENSUS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Committee being requested by the Government of Bombay to forward their views regarding certain proposals made by the Director of Statistics, they approved of the general suggestion to collect annual statistics with regard to wages but suggested that a comprehensive volume giving all the elaborate statistics should be issued every year with an abridged quarterly publication giving all the important and available statistics.

OFFER OF A DONATION OF RS. 10,800.

At the meeting of the representatives of 71 commercial bodies associated for the purpose of protesting against the rules framed by the Government under the revised Income Tax Act, 1918, the question of disposing off the balance of the fund was discussed and it was resolved that the balance (about Rs. 10,800) be handed over to the Chamber on the understanding that it would hereafter from time to time correspond with the Government in the matter of Income Tax, Super Tax and Excess profit Tax difficulties which might arise in future and advise the members of the 71 associations regarding all other technical difficulties about them. A letter to this effect being received from the Secretary of the said association it was resolved to thankfully refuse the donation on account of the onerous conditions accompanying it.

The Last Frolic of the Day.

THE bath is over with its splashing and its fun. And bedtime's coming with its blessing and its kiss. But, in between these two most precious beings have a half-hour all their own; a little time to revel in their buoyant health and spirits, for both are well, and both are very happy.

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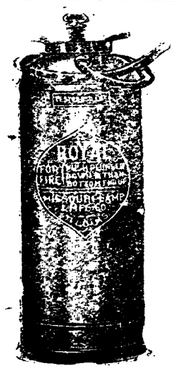

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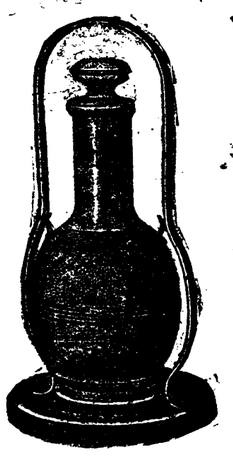

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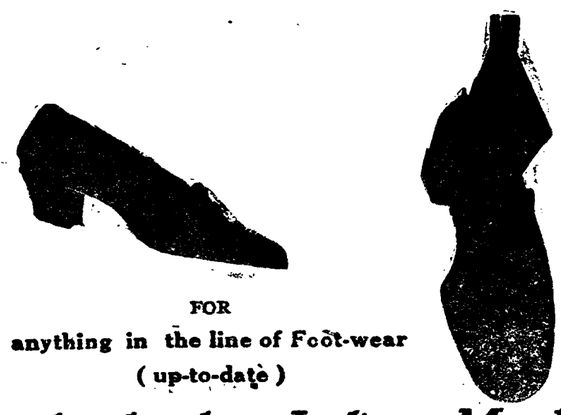

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